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Newfoundland Quarterly

Est.
1901

56th
Year

Opening new doorways of knowledge about Newfoundland

VOL. LVI. No. 1

MARCH, 1957

25c. per Copy



GULL POND—Gull Pond is on the Hall's Bay road which is now part of the Trans-Canada Highway. In this locality huge copper-bearing deposits are located. The M. J. Boylen Engineering Company are sinking a 750-1000-ton per day production shaft.

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THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUARTERLY

Opening new doorways of knowledge about Newfoundland

Vol. LVI, No. 1

ST. JOHN'S, MARCH, 1957

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HISTORY ALREADY MADE

(Evening Telegram, St. John's, Newfoundland, January 29, 1957)

There has existed for quite some time a controversy over whether John Cabot's landfall was in fact Cape Breton, Nova Scotia or Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland. Mr. John Fisher, traveller, lecturer, historian, recently made a statement that the foundation of Canada was laid in Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1604. We are of the opinion that Canada was founded in St. John's on August 3rd, 1583 when Sir Humphrey Gilbert found here "a place very populous and much frequented" and took possession of same in the name of Queen Elizabeth. The error made by Mr. Fisher is also being taught to all the children of Canada, including Newfoundland children, since the history books have not been brought into line with the fact of Confederation.

In 1604 Port Royal was a French

colony in North America, just as Newfoundland was an English colony in North America in 1583. Furthermore, technically speaking, there was no such a country or nation as Canada until 1867 and if indeed we did not become part of Canada economically in 1949 we certainly can lay claim to being assimilated politically and historically, thereby sharing the Canadian historical heritage as indeed Canada shared ours, and to the same extent—no more, no less—that Nova Scotia became part of Canada in 1867.

Indeed we would go so far as to say that one of the first if not the first, native white Canadians whose birth is officially recorded in Canada was born in Cupids, Conception Bay, to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Gore in 1613. We see no reason why, if an old pensioner born in the Dominion of New-

foundland in 1669 became a Canadian in 1949, that Baby Gore born in 1613 does not also qualify. But it is well established that people were living in Newfoundland for many years—perhaps a century—before this official record of a birth.

The records of Port Royal being lost in antiquity we will make no firm claim for Baby Gore as being the first native born white Canadian, we will say however that in 1613 young master Gore was the first Canadian then living as the Port Royal colony had then been exterminated by the English from Virginia.

If Newfoundlanders are to become true Canadians, the Newfoundland historical sense and feeling will have to be absorbed into the nation's thinking and that will require as a first step, some alterations in Canada's history books.

The Newfoundland Quarterly

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A TALE OF THE FUNKS

By L. E. F. ENGLISH, M.B.E.

Curator of the Newfoundland Museum

One of our earliest recollections is the experience of William Reid of Lower Indian Cove as actually related by himself. A bent old man, with hair and beard as white as snow, had been invited to partake of a friendly meal. My brother and I were somewhat awed at first by the ancient mariner, but when he had finished his story we had our hands within his kindly grasp and were gazing sympathetically at the dimmed eyes of our guest and at the big tear drops which slowly trickled down his furrowed cheeks.

My father had asked the old man to tell us the story. He began in a rambling way, and slowly came to the climax. His memory was keen, for not a single incident of the harrowing tale was missed in recollection. With Skipper Stephen March of Old Perlican he had sailed for the arctic ice pack in February, 1852. Reid, then a young man in his twenties, had been hired as assistant cook. With a party of four others he had been put on the Funks where March had a shack. Sufficient provisions were left with the men for a couple of months, and their work was to kill seals and haul them ashore while the vessel went further north in quest of the whitecoats. Daily the men left on the lonely islet watched the wheeling flocks. At times they ventured miles across the treacherous icefields in search of seal families; they spent each night within the shelter of their little shack, tending the fire in turns to keep out the bitter frost. Late in February strings of seals were noticed far to the east, and at early morn four of the party set out to make a kill. Bill Reid, the cook, was left behind to prepare dinner for the men who would be both tired and hungry after dragging tons of pelts along the rugged ice.

Reid, between intervals, scanned the horizon for signs of his comrades. Apprehensively he saw the grinding floe surge into undulating motion. All too well he knew the danger involved in a landing when a ground sea ripped the ice pans to broken fragments. And on the Funks there was only one spot where a man could climb averse, even from a calm sea. Then he saw the men coming afar off, hastening

in an attempt to get to land before the swelling surge grew too heavy. Reid tried to direct them in the safest course; he shouted and waved frantically to indicate where heavy ice pans were still unbroken. Rushing to the hut he seized a coil of rope and prepared to assist them as they neared shore. By this time heavy seas were hurling tons of broken ice against the rock rampart, blue chasms yawned and shut in the heaving floes. One by one Reid, helplessly and in horror, saw his comrades die. As each man tried a desperate run to reach land, so each in turn slipped and sank in the broken ice and disappeared. One poor fellow almost succeeded in the attempt; as he sank, still clinging to a rolling piece of ice, Reid threw a rope which the drowning man clung to for a fleeting moment. Then a huge breaking sea buried him, and it was all over.

For nearly a month Bill Reid remained marooned on the lonely island. He was taken off by Captain J. Houlihan of the Coquette, whose ship's crew discerned distress signals as she was homeward bound. Reid in his despondent moods had gone to the verge of insanity. We remember his description of the dreary days and nights of storm when winds shrieked wildly about the little cabin where the solitary survivor clung to life. He solemnly declared he heard the despairing cries of his mates time and again when seas roared around the rocky island, and ghostly hands knocked and essayed entrance to the lonely hut, while at times demons of the deep spat venomously through chinks in the wooden walls.

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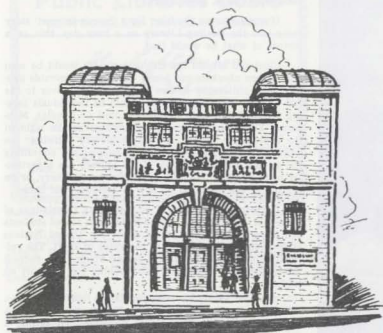
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LIBRARY SERVICE IN NEWFOUNDLAND



Gosling Memorial Library

A public library is a place where you get material for reading and reading has still something to offer that's lacking in radio, television and the films—the library's competitors for attention.

Radio, television, the films move—that is, their kind of communication does. Their strength lies in action, whether seen or heard. It is fatal to stop it midway, and anyway you don't want to.

But with reading you can stop, and often want to, at the moment you receive the full impact of the truth or beauty—when, for instance, the fullness of the meaning of Donne's "No man is an Island" hits you, or the feeling behind such a line as "I must go down to the seas again."

Reading permits our thoughts and feelings to flow into other thoughts and feelings awaiting the excitement of association. It allows us—even helps us, if we're willing—to have a rich inner life of our own.

So there's no necessity to make a case for reading. And, by the same token, there's no need to defend the existence of libraries. That is what the founders of free libraries for Newfoundland felt, and that is what their inheritors feel today, so that while they are proud of what has been accomplished they look ahead to continual development.

This year, 1957, public library service in Newfoundland comes of age. On January 9th it reached its twenty-first birthday—an event which was celebrated with photos and articles in the newspapers, radio programs, anniversary booklets, and special outdoor and indoor displays in the main library at St. John's.

Before it began in 1936 there was the usual agitation by individuals and groups that always precedes the event, and this was given official support in the Royal Commission's report of 1933 on conditions in Newfoundland. In 1933 the Public Libraries Board was set up,

1936
1957

On January 6, 1936, the Gosling Memorial Library in St. John's opened its doors to the public and this year Library service in Newfoundland comes of age and in the intervening years has brought to the people of the Island the rich treasures of the written word.

By GRACE BUTT

charged with the job of promoting and administering libraries throughout the Island; it is comprised of twenty and more citizens from every walk of life, and they serve without remuneration.

About this time space for books and equipment for a St. John's library was found in the Museum building with its attractive brick exterior, its large doorway and carved stone figures. Here the St. John's library has remained, though instead of one storey it now occupies the main, lower and part of the basement floors.

The next thing to acquire was a stock of books. And this was begun with the gift, by his widow, of the personal library of William Gilbert Gosling—after whom the St. John's library is named—author of several books about Newfoundland and one time Mayor of the city. This was augmented with volumes from the Legislative Library, inactive at the time because of the suspension of responsible government. Then came gifts from Lord Rothermere and Sir Edgar R. Bowring, as well as purchases made by the Libraries Board. And to these were added the books of the Travelling Library—a system of book lending which had been set up by the Education Bureau for the benefit of outport schools, the management of which the Libraries Board now took over.

With due ceremony the Gosling Memorial Library opened its doors to St. John's citizens. And perhaps it is not too much to say that never again will there be a more appreciative public. For at that time, following the Great Depression days, money was scarce and popular diversions not so numerous as they are now.

Almost immediately after its opening a section of the Library was set apart for that most important group of citizens—the boys and girls who will be the reading adults of tomorrow. At first this section was merely a corner in the main library; now it has a department of its own, and the teenagers have inherited a corner section that undoubtedly will also one day overflow into larger space.

From the very beginning the Public Libraries Board was concerned with the possibility of a system of libraries



—Atlantic Films Photo.

HAROLD NEWELL, B.A.,
Director of Public Library Services.

for the whole Island. A number of schemes were thought out but at that time of financial stringency they all seemed too expensive for the national pocket book.

In the meantime the community of Catalina, with the help and inspiration of Joseph Clouter who collected and donated 5000 books, started a library on its own which it opened in 1937. This project was given tangible encouragement the following year in the form of an annual grant from the Public Libraries Board, and thereupon a pattern of procedure was set for the establishing of future libraries: the community contributes what it can and the Public Libraries Board gives assistance in the form of Government funds.

By 1942 a Regional Libraries system was in operation. Now in 1957 there are 26 regional centres throughout the Island, extending from St. Anthony to Fortune, Corner Brook to Bonavista. These centres serve not only their own communities but also supply 150 distributing points known as 'deposit stations'. Besides these there are 19 associated libraries, and of course the service of the Travelling Library which sends books to 200 schools in remoter areas as well as to community hospitals, lighthouses, Jubilee Guild groups. All these services emanate from the Gosling Memorial Library which is the administrative centre for the whole Island.

A library is not only a place for borrowing books: it is also a place for consulting them. And every library has a Reference section containing dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, trade registers, national directories, Who's Whos. It also has specially trained librarians to help guide inquirers to sources of information.

The Gosling Memorial Library has two other special functions as well. It keeps a cumulative index on all

printed material pertaining to Newfoundland, and it serves as a repository for old and rare Newfoundland books, documents, maps, newspapers.

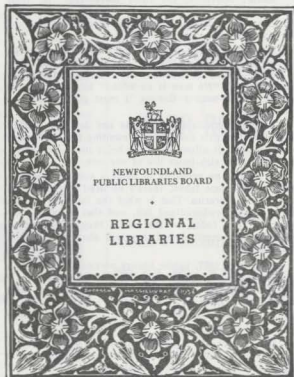
If a reporter on the hunt for a 'human interest' story came into the Gosling Library on a busy day this is a picture of what he would find.

Clustered around the circulation desk would be men and women checking out books on every conceivable subject from philosophy to how to bake a cake. Over to the left between the fiction stacks would be individuals looking for their favourite novelists—Lloyd C. Douglas, Monsarrat, Edna Ferber, Ernest Hemingway. To the right in the appropriate section, several people are turning the pages of volumes of biography. A number are consulting the general catalogue to see if the Library has a particular book on diesel engines, or on how not to worry, or on the life of the insect, or on how to remodel your home.

University students will be consulting translations of Cicero, or the works of George Eliot; high school students are using material for essays about the United Nations or Newfoundland industries or the value of sport. The reference librarian is fetching a bound volume of current newspapers for a business man looking for a report on trade.

Someone wants the latest population figures; a woman is looking for the answer to a point of etiquette for a formal wedding; another wants something on acting; a pale young man has been sitting for hours immersed in a survey of chamber music; a young girl wants a book on how to improve her personality. An elderly gentleman is taking notes from the original 1833 journals of the House of Assembly.

This is what you might call a library in action!



Bookplate for Newfoundland Regional Libraries. The design is also used for the Gosling Library and the Travelling Library.

Public Libraries Board

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Address label for boxes of books sent to different parts of the province from the Travelling Library.

In 1936 there was a single public library, that at St. John's. Now, twenty-one years later, 400 Newfoundland towns and villages are receiving library service in one form or another.

In 1936 the book collection amounted to less than 20,000 volumes, and the borrowing rate was about 53,000

a year. Now the total book stock is over 230,000 volumes and the borrowing rate has risen to half a million annually.

The future promises further expansion. In fact our 21-year-old can look forward to a lengthy and useful life. Before long the Regional Libraries system will probably double the number of library centres and stations for which it is responsible: at the very moment, investigations are going on into the possibility of establishing two new libraries, and the number and variety of books supplied are increasing all the time.

As for the Gosling, concern has been felt for some time about the lack of space created by the steady accumulation of more and more books for circulation, the swelling numbers of works of biographical or historical importance, and the growing staff and increasing equipment necessary for the administration of the whole libraries system.

As the years go by Newfoundland libraries will continue to offer the free means of obtaining not only information, but knowledge, not only knowledge, but wisdom . . . what other service can compare with this?

"Haes tibi dona fero" says the badge of Terra Nova hanging in the Gosling Library—symbolic of the natural gifts of our land. It could well be a suitable description of every Newfoundland library—"These gifts I bring you."



HERE there had been many changes since Cortereal's visit in 1500. He had moved on then when he found the Bay Trinity held so firmly by the English. He passed through a narrow strait into another great bay which he called Conception. He explored it thoroughly and concluded that it was as good a fishing ground as the all-English Bay of Trinity. He was satisfied that here was the place for a real Portuguese settlement. There could be none better for here a few settlers and ships would provide enormous quantities of salt cod for the Portuguese and Mediterranean markets. So, satisfied, leaving the bay of Conception, he passed on to the south and west.

After many days he passed and rounded a bluff cape to turn almost northward. Here was the fishing grounds of the Basques, and for the rest of his voyage he found many Basques, Normans and Jersey men all fishing away north. From these he learned that some 100 leagues north of the strait of Bell Isle was a wide opening or channel leading west; whereto, none had ventured to find out.

On his return to the Cape Verde Islands he arranged that some ten ships, properly equipped for fishing, should go to the Bay of Conception the next spring to fish. And so a company was formed. A few settlers were to be left behind. Even the first year it prospered and continued to until Portugal was absorbed by Philip

"Ye Olden Times In Catalina"

By ERNEST TILLY

PLACE: The have not Catalina.
TIME: Early Spring.

II of Spain about 1580. This caused a break of relations with the mother country so that it became very easy for the Englishmen from Trinity to the north to take over. Even now, 1534, there were English and perhaps French fishing in Cortereal's Discovery, after long discussions with his brother and others interested, it was decided



"Catalina Trader" leaving for the Seal Fishery, 1948.
—Photo courtesy S. W. Miffilin.

the next spring to investigate the Great Strait leading to the west, north of the New-found-land for perhaps here was indeed a short road to India.

And so the next spring with a good crew and a fine ship he sailed to the north and west. He did not return in due time and Miguel Cortereal, the brother,

(Continued on page 31)



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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

St. John's, Newfoundland.

WHEN NEWFOUNDLAND HELPED SAVE CANADA

By DR. ROBERT SAUNDERS, J.D.

Graduate of Boston, New York, Columbia, Rutgers and Iowa State Universities, the Colleges of Law of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Diploma in International Affairs, University of Minnesota.

The background of this battle of the Thames goes back to the beginning of the war when General Proctor, in charge of a detachment of the Newfoundland Regiment and other forces engaged the enemy forces—mainly from Kentucky—at Frenchtown near the river Raisin on January 22, 1813. This terrible set-back, where the flower of the men of Kentucky, including Col. Allen, the head of the legal fraternity of that State, were completely wiped out, left the State in mourning and sent a cry through the State "Remember the Raisin", as Todd and Drake say: "So great a disaster as the defeat at the river Raisin created much excitement throughout the Country."

"Remember the Raisin" was the battle-cry of the . . . army in the Northwest. All Kentucky went into mourning . . . The thirteen survivors straggled back to Frankfort (Ky.) one at a time." (Green.)

And as Lauriston says:

"Frenchtown was in many respects the most complete British victory of the entire war. By a forced march, striking deep into enemy territory, Proctor not merely defeated but utterly annihilated a superior force strongly posted on his own ground."

It is interesting to note that three officers of the Newfoundland Regiment were in this action, on the staff of General Proctor, namely, Capt. Robert Mockler, Lieut. John Garden and Ensign Thomas Kerr. Kerr was mortally wounded and died four days later. (Arch. c 695A, p. 51 and c 678, p. 23. Wood, v. 2.)

It was with this great defeat in mind that Governor Shelby of Kentucky, and other leaders, recruited an immense force for those days, and marched to chastise the British. General Harrison and Governor Shelby of Kentucky headed the force in its long trek to contact Proctor. We should notice here that away down on the Mississippi in 1813 there was a fort called the latter: "Fort Shelby." It was captured and occupied by the British until long after the end of the war, and Captain Andrew Bulger of the Newfoundland Regiment was in command of this far distant outpost. (My articles on this have already appeared in the Quarterly.)

Now General Proctor, in his retreat to the Thames, was at some disadvantage, as the enemy had close to control of the big lakes. This fact deprived Proctor's forces of military supplies, food and reinforcements. There was nothing for him to do, with his dispirited force, but retreat and retreat until he may find some good strategic ground to make a stand. "It is my opinion that I should retire on the Thames without delay," he advised General De Rottenburg. (Cited in Cleaves and Michigan Hist. Collection. v. 15.) His boats, luggage, women and children all delayed him in his retreat up the Thames. (Wood.) The regulars were worn out, and Proctor, to do him justice, had nothing to do except to retreat—that is, unless he decided to bravely dispute every foot of the way and die like a soldier. (Green.)

All authorities fairly agree that he had less than 1000 regulars and 500 to 1000 Indians when he reached the chosen defensive position on the Thames. General Harrison, by letter from Sandwich, advised the War Department in Washington that:

"General Proctor has with him 475 regulars of the

41st and Newfoundland Regiments, sixty of the regiment of Veterans, forty-five Dragoons and from 600 to 1000 Indians. (Letter of Sept. 30, in Brannan.) This letter originally appeared in the American Weekly Messenger for October 23rd, 1813, and Cleaves reproduces it in his "Life of Harrison". See Harrison portrait on page 51.

Todd and Drake greatly exaggerated when they say: "The British troops amounting to 800 to 900 . . . with a body of Indians led by the celebrated Tecumseh, amounting to 1800 or 2000." Major Richardson, who was right on the spot and taken prisoner, says the total Regulars was 634 men. Col. Young, writing years afterward, put it at 700 Regulars and 1200 Indians. Sir Charles Lucas says: "To oppose Harrison's army Proctor had less than 500 white soldiers, supplemented by a large body of Indians under Tecumseh." Taking account of all there, or nearly, Wood says: "On the fatal fifth Proctor stood at bay with 1000 dispirited and worn-out men against Harrison's exultant 3000."

It is as Colonel Coffin says:

"They had not received pay for months, they had no greatcoats, their food had failed, they knew that on the preceding day their boats, fallen to the rear, had been taken by the enemy. They had been detached on outpost duty for months in the most exposed places, fever and ague were rife among them."

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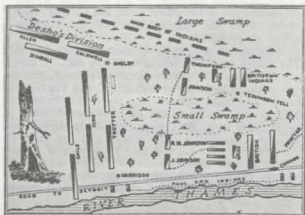
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A good summary is made by Lauriston that:

"His entire regular force was less than 900 officers and men—not fresh soldiers, well equipped, in the pink of efficiency, but men, weary . . . half-starved, ill equipped, ragged, consistently neglected through more than a year of warfare in a dismal wilderness . . . over trails made almost impassable by the early autumn rains, they trudged, day after weary day, till they reached Dolsen's on the Thames."

"But the two thin red lines drawn across the road



and through the beechwoods that October afternoon numbered less than 400 men passably fit to fight. Their thin red lines had to face, not infantry, but hard-riding Kentuckians who shattered all military precedents by charging on horseback through the beechwoods."

Strike the deep-toned chords and tell
The deeds of those who fought and fell.

Going back, it was on the 4th that the enemy overtook Proctor's boats conveying supplies and captured them. (Blackwood). Proctor learned first of the approach of the Kentucky men when one of their horses ran wild and into the British line. (Col. Young). The British attempted to dispute the passage of the Thames and had torn the planks off the bridge. But two miles from the camp the enemy advance guard captured a British waggoner in the transport line and learned that they were in order of battle about a quarter of a mile beyond. (Ibid).

Wood says the little force of 400 redecoats stood in the open, all except a few men who had gone to Moraviantown to protect the crossing there. As Col. Coffin says: "The position . . . accidentally taken up, was very favourable. The Thames covered the left flank, a cedar swamp covered the right flank. Upon this narrow front Proctor disposed his small force." It is well put by Charles Mair in his "Tecumseh—a Drama".

"Then underbrush
Thickset and tangled with the blistering vine
No cavalry can pass . . .
Where shall I plant
my braves; but this straight path
This highway by the river—is your ground."

We should pay a just tribute to the Indians led by this celebrated Chief Tecumseh, who previously was engaged in a terrific conflict with Harrison at Tippecanoe. "The whites had never seen his like before and never did

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again." (Wood). General Brock, writing to Liverpool at the outbreak of the war, said:

"He who attracted most my attention was a Shawnee Chief, Tecumseh, a more sagacious warrior or more gallant warrior does not I believe exist. He was the admiration of everyone who conversed with him." (Arch. G 398, p. 58).



Mair says of Tecumseh at the Thames: "Look at Tecumseh there—how simple his attire. That eagle plume sole ornament, and emblem of his spirit."

It is important for us to notice the forces of the enemy side. Harrison to Governor Meigs, a week after the battle, said: "My force in action of all descriptions, was short of 2500" (cited in Cleaves). He had written the Secretary of War on October 9 that he had "less than 2500 men on the ground, his organized force reduced to about 2100 Kentucky volunteers, 129 regulars and perhaps 200 Indians. (Ibid). It is significant that this same authority says: "The British regulars, now reduced to 367 men formed two thin lines strung out from the road." "The enemy could boast, among other things, of a mounted regiment 1200 strong." (Backwoods).

From all the evidence known only to the men there on the Thames, Proctor was fearful of disaster. Writing in the field 5th October to General DeRottenburg, he says:

"The bearer, Mr. Wood, is charged with confidential communication, to which I beg your prompt and most serious attention, to the utmost verge of possibility—pray use every effort to supply what is so essentially necessary." (Arch. c. 680, p. 208, Wood vol. 2). And after the conflict he wrote to DeRottenburg from Ancaster where he had retreated, that: "The want of ammunition was unknown to the men and but to a few of the officers. My only anxiety was on that head." (Arch. c. 680, p. 273, Wood vol. 2.)

Col. Johnson, who led the Kentucky cavalry was asked years afterwards for a brief statement on the conflict and its outcome. He then said "no doubt the instantaneous capture of the British and the early death of the Indian Chief, were powerful operating causes in our favour." (Johnson to Ex-Secretary of War, Armstrong, Dec. 22, 1834). True their own chart shows where this Chief fell; but there was no clear evidence on this point even when he wrote.

Harrison thought the open order form of the British

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was an error. Col. Johnson told him that with his cavalry he could ride through their open order and thus break the British line. And further, to put the British and Indians off guard, there was a band of twenty formed among the Kentucky troops called "The Forlorn Hope" (Young). This suicide band was to ride full up to the British, draw their fire, but face certain destruction. Then, before that line had time to reload, the cavalry immediately behind would ride right over the broken mass of 20 cavalymen into the thinly spread out British defence.

The effect of the British fire on this "Forlorn Hope" was, as Col. Young says:

"A loud, clear savage voice rang out the word 'Fire'. The murderous effect was terrible. Of the 20 only one escaped unhurt or failed to be unhorsed. A mass of fallen, struggling horses, a company of wounded, dying men lay side by side."



COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

Born in 1781, raised a regiment of cavalry in 1812 and with them served under Harrison; was in the battle of the Thames where he was dangerously wounded. Vice-President of the United States, 1837 to 1841. Died Nov. 1859

Col. R. M. Johnson (portrait here) was among this 20. He was unhorsed, but survived the charge. "His white horse, also several times wounded, became entangled in the branches of a fallen tree." (Cleaves; also L. W. Meyer, "Life and Times of Richard M. Johnson").

As Col. James Johnson passed the word along the line: 'Charge through the enemy's first fire and follow it up close.' Then, till the trumpet sounded! 'Charge them, my brave Kentuckians,' exclaimed Harrison." (Cleaves, McAfee's Journal and Ky. State Hist. Soc.). The Kentuckians raised a tremendous yell and made a brave start; but as they encountered the first enemy volley "nearly all" the riders dismounted to take cover. At once the order was given to remount. Before the British had time to reload the tall, bronzed riders swept through their lines! (Cleaves).

For a quarter of an hour the result of the battle seemed in doubt. (Young). But this charge did uncover the Indian left and necessarily compelled a retreat. (Todd & Drake). As Governor Prevost in despatch to Lord Bathurst in London said:

"He was attacked by so overwhelming a force

(Continued on page 50)

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CHRISTMAS IN THE ARCTIC

HERE is a description of Christmas in the Arctic from Dr. E. K. Kane's diary, who was physician to the Grinnell Arctic Expedition to search for Sir John Franklin. This was the first American Expedition. Three previous British attempts had failed and "that admirable woman, the wife of Sir John Franklin, not content with stimulating the renewed efforts of her own countrymen, claimed the co-operation of the world. In letters to the President of the United States, full of the eloquence of feeling, she called on us, as a 'kindred people, to join heart and hand in the enterprise of snatching the lost navigators from a dreary grave.' After considerable congressional delay, the 'Advance' and the 'Rescue' with a combined tonnage of two hundred and thirty-five tons set sail from New York.

"December 21—Saturday. Today at noon we saw, dimly looming up from the redness of the Southern horizon, a low range of hills; among them some cones of great height... it is clear we are drifting regularly on toward Baffin's Bay. An opening occurred last night in the ice to the northward. It is not more than a hundred yards from us, and it is already seventy wide.

"Our men are hard at work preparing for the Christmas Theatre, the arrangements exclusively their own. But tomorrow is a day more welcome than Christmas—the solstitial day of great darkness, from which we may begin to date our returning light. It makes a man feel badly to see the faces around him bleaching into waxen paleness. Until to-day, as a looking-glass does not enter into an Arctic toilet, I thought I was the exception, and out of delicacy said nothing about it to comrades. One of them, introducing the topic just now, told me, with an utter unconsciousness of his own ghostliness, that I was the palest of the party. So it is, 'All men think all men,' &c. Why, the good fellow is as white as a put potato!"

In truth, we were all of us at this time undergoing changes unconsciously. The hazy obscurity of the nights we had gone through made them darker than the corresponding nights of Parry. The complexions of my comrades, and my own too, as I found soon afterward, were toned down to a peculiar waxy paleness.

Our eyes were more recessed, and strangely clear. Complaints of shortness of breath became general.

"December 22—Sunday. The solstices!—The midnight of the year! It commences with a new movement in the ice, the open lead of yesterday piling up into hummocks on our port-beam. No harm done.

"The wind is from the west, increasing in freshness since early in the morning. The weather overcast; even the moon on the scene, and no indications of our drift. We could not read print, not even large newspaper type, at noonday. We have been unable to leave the ship unarmored for some time on account of the bears. We remember the story of poor Barentz, one of our early predecessors. One of our crew, Blinn, a phlegmatic Dutchman, walked out today toward the lead, a few hundred yards off, in search of a seal hole. Suddenly a seal rose close by him in the sludge-ice: he raised his gun to fire; and, at the same instant, a large bear jumped over the floe, and by a dive followed the seal. Blinn's musket snapped. He was glad to get on board again.

"December 25. 'Ye Christmas of Ye Arctic cruisers!' Our Christmas passed without a lack of the good things of this life. 'Goodies' we had galore; but that best of earthly blessings, the communion of loved sympathies, these Arctic cruisers had not. It was curious to observe the depressing influences of each man's home thoughts, and absolutely saddening the effort of each man to impose upon his neighbour and be very boon and jolly. We joked incessantly, but badly and laughed invensively, but badly too; ate of good things, and drank up a moiety of our Heidsieck; and then we sang negro songs, wanting only tune, measure, and harmony, but abounding in noise; and after a closing bumper to Mr. Grinnell, adjourned with creditable jollity from table to the theatre.

"It was on deck, of course, but veiled from the sky by our felt covering. A large ship's ensign, stretched from the caboose to the bulwarks, was understood to hide the stage and certain meat-casks, and candle-boxes represented the parquet. The thermometer gave us—6 degrees at first; but the favouring elements soon changed this to the more comfortable temperature of—4 degrees.

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THE GREENSPOND SAGA—IN HISTORY, SONG AND STORY

By DR. ROBERT SAUNDERS, J.D.

Graduate of Boston, New York, Columbia, Rutgers and Iowa State Universities, the Colleges of Law of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Diploma in International Affairs, University of Minnesota.

True it is, as Bernard A. DeVoto, a splendid product of Harvard, a great historian of the West, by actual contacts, says:

"The writing of history is a co-operative enterprise. Many people helped me . . . by providing information, by directing me to sources of information, by answering my questions, by discussing matters with me, by clearing up ambiguities . . ."

So I repeat with him! My personal thanks are due Mr. S. G. Meadus of Greenspond (through my old friend Ralph Wright) at present Master of the "Black" in the Orange Lodge of Greenspond, for his most complete outline from the records. This I shall use as a text for some Greenspond history. And, too, I should not forget Rev. Garland G. Burton, Mr. W. J. Dewey and many others in my thanks.

Let us hear from Mr. Meadus:

"First Orangemen in Greenspond joined in St. John's about 1870. Their names are as follows: Charles Whitemarsh, Thomas Wornell, Edward Meadus, Silvester Green, Job Granter, Ethelred Carter, William White, Sr., James Burry, William Lang, and many others."

"A Lodge named Burnett, Number 28, was formed at Greenspond about 1875, and the first meetings were held in Mr. Fred White's store left down by the waterside. The first hall was built upon the top of the island in 1880. After a short while a split came and another Lodge was formed by the name of Glover Lodge, Number 33. That was about the time of Governor Sir John H. Glover of Newfoundland. (1884-1886)."

"The two Lodges working in the one hall; Burnett on Thursday night and Glover on Tuesday night. In 1898 the hall was burnt down, and after the fire Burnett held their meetings in the St. James Society

Britons used the hall that was burned down. The name of the Young Britons Lodge was 'No Surrender, Number 29.'"



"George Burry (see portrait here from Rev. Lench's 'History of Methodism in Bonavista Bay. This photo was taken some years ago, as his book was published in 1910) was the first Master of the Young Britons, later became a Methodist minister . . ."

"In 1904 the Royal Black Preceptory, Number 647, was formed and worked in Glover Orange Hall. The first Worshipful Preceptor was Mr. Edward Carter, and the present W.P. is Mr. S. G. Meadus."

"In 1920 Glover Lodge rebuilt their hall and in 1924 the two Lodges amalgamated and the Burnett and Glover names under the new Charter was discarded and the united Lodges became Greenspond Loyal Orange Lodge, Number 205, which name it still holds to the present time. This hall is very modern and has its own lighting plant and is a great credit to the community. The Orange Young Britons also use this hall to hold their meetings in."

And Ralph, always of great assistance, adds: Mr. S. G. Meadus, now Worshipful Preceptor of the "Black", kindly copied this for me from records. In early days Orangemen annual parades only attended Anglican and Methodist churches, years after attended the Salvation Army when a man was in charge of the Corps. Later attended Army whether officer was man or woman, and that's how it stands today.

I should add myself that the Orangemen paraded around New Year; but the Fishermen on Candlemas Day (February 2). That was an old English historical tradition, for as the body of the law (corpus juris) in referring to Candlemas Day, says: "Festival appointed by the Church to be observed on the second day of February in every year, in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary. . ."

But Candlemas Day, as in Greenspond, is well put in Jacob's old Law Dictionary that:

"This festival is no day in court, for the judges



Orange Hall, Greenspond

of United Fishermen Hall and Glover held theirs in Blandford Society of United Fishermen Hall which was formerly the old Methodist school."

"In 1900 Glover Lodge bought Mr. James Oakley's shop and made an Orange Hall out of it; and Burnett Lodge bought the old Court House and made a Lodge for Burnett and Orange Young Britons, as the Young



S.U.F. Hall, Greenspond

sit not . . . and the Societies seemed to vie with each other, in sumptuous entertainments, accompanied with music, and almost all kinds of diversions."

That certainly fitted Greenspond, although it had no judge, but a magistrate, two J.P.'s, a sheriff, and a constable, and Supreme Court on Circuit, sat there once a year. As for diversions, there were dances in the halls at Christmas, New Year and Candlemas.

However, unless one knows some of the aims and objects he is apt to misjudge them. For one thing, they were and are, centres of social activity. And, too, in times past, always ready with a helping hand to a temporary less fortunate brother. It was nothing unusual for volunteers from a lodge of which one was a brother who had a bad season in fishing, to put an empty barrel and other odd containers on a catamaran and trek from house to house, filling them up with flour, molasses, peas, etc. This was without ceremony passed along to the less fortunate family.

To extend this historical text! Charles Whitmarsh was one of the Whitmarsh family of which Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh was so prominent, once a pastor of Cochran Street Church, St. John's, served in churches later in New York State. His name on the bulletin board of the Methodist church on Ocean Parkway, Brook'lyn, was familiar to me. The Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" of April 8, 1952, had an extended notice of his death. Less known, perhaps, was his brother, Dr. Chesley Whitmarsh in Canada. From the same family was a Whitmarsh poisoned by being given the wrong medicine on a sealing ship many years ago.

Thomas Wornell was from early days the Sheriff. The Wornells were always foremost in any movement to improve Greenspond's position—especially in politics. The late E. J. Wornell and Mr. Job Wornell, J.P., took most active part in the union movement of W. P. (later Sir William) Coaker, and Mr. E. J. Wornell, in the 1940's backed and seconded Major Cashin in his successful campaign in St. John's.

The proud people of Greenspond were somewhat taken down in their zeal for the new political theories when no son of Greenspond was to go to the Assembly. They had known from memory or tradition: John Thorn Oakley (1865), J. L. Noonan (L), Dr. George Skelton (1878-1882), and two in 1885, J. L. Noonan and Mr. White of whom the "Daily News" said, March, 27, 1909: "Hon Fred White . . . Greenspond, returned for the house of Assembly, for the important district of Bonavista, his native district." Then came Hon. Samuel Blandford, followed by his son Sydney, ending as Minister of Agriculture and Mines at the advent of Mr. Coaker.

Of the Wornells we should note, too, Rev. W. P. Wornell, graduate of McGill and now in Canada, and Lieut. John Wornell of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, World War I.

Job Granter mentioned was a good representative of the Greenspond Granters. One well known was Robert Granter (see portrait page 18, at 84. Now passed on).

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Mr. Granter captained the "Silver Stream" direct from Greenspond to Cape Breton for coal; could count forty years sealing as navigator and otherwise with the "Knees down the shore" and Blandfords of Greenspond, about the time a namesake of mine, Robert Saunders, was a cabin boy with Hon. Samuel. (John G. Millais, "Newfoundland and Its Untrodden Ways", London, 1907.)

Let us quote very briefly from Mr. Granter's favourite poem of Thomas Hood (1798-1845) which illustrates the seafaring thoughts of Greenspond:

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NEWFOUNDLAND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

THE GREENSPOND SAGA — IN HISTORY, SONG AND STORY

By DR. ROBERT SAUNDERS, J.D. (Dr. Juris)

Graduate of Boston, New York, Columbia, Rutgers and Iowa State Universities, the Colleges of Law of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Diploma in International Affairs, University of Minnesota.

"Vouchsafe to those that have not read the story,
That I may prompt them; and of such as have,
I humbly pray them to admit the excuse
Of time, of numbers, and due course of things,
Which cannot in their huge and proper life
Be here presented."

—(Shakespeare, King Henry V.).

A BACKGROUND for a discussion of Greenspond's part in Empire wars we can do no better than make a very brief survey of the Great Empire Builder who once visited Greenspond: namely Sir Ralph Clements Williams, Governor of Newfoundland, 1909-1913. (See Sir Ralph here in a Greenspond photo generously loaned by the Bourne family. Sir Ralph is on the left and Magistrate I. J. Miffin on the right, with the constable leading the parade).



Sir Ralph Williams, Magistrate I. J. Miffin and Constable leading parade.

Sir Ralph, when he visited Greenspond, had behind him not only a lifetime of devotion to the old flag. (See it waving on a gaily-decorated arch in Greenspond); but also engaged in greatly extending it. The main roads of Greenspond have never been trod over by a more distinguished foreign visitor.

Basil Williams in "Life of Cecil Rhodes"—the great African Empire-builder—says of Rhodes' problems:—

"Left with nothing to do in his hut at headquarters but to sit and discuss with young Currey and Ralph Williams . . . day-dreams about the advance of British power . . . and the confusion of Germany."

In 1885 Sir Ralph published "The British Lion in Bechuanaland," defending Rhodes, when the latter was in trouble with the Imperial authorities. He was the confidant of Rhodes and upholder of Rhodes schemes.

That Sir Ralph could walk with kings and not lose the common touch is shown by his visit to those outposts of the Empire such as Greenspond in order to see how the other half lived. This is further illustrated by his comments in the *London Times* after War I. In 1919 on "Reparation of Coloured Men." In 1923 "Careers for Boys" and "Imperial Unity." Not the least after leaving Newfoundland in his book "How I Became Governor." (*London Times*, May 22, 1913).

We quote briefly from *London Times*, June 24, 1927, when Sir Ralph passed on:—

"Rendered excellent service in South Africa . . . at the end of 1884 Sir Charles Warren started on his expedition to extinguish the Republics of Goshem and Stellaland and to assert British authority. Williams was attached to the staff. . . ."

"This work, which brought him in touch with the leading South Africans, including Presidents Brand and Kruger and Cecil Rhodes, he did to the satisfaction of his chiefs. Transferred to Gibraltar as Captain of the Port, etc. He ended his official career as Governor of Newfoundland, where he was extremely popular. . . ."

"The outbreak of the Great War found him in Kenya. He sought active employment and was appointed President of the "Second Line of Defence, etc."

It was Cecil John Rhodes, Ralph Clements Williams and Frederick Courtney Selous (of whom we speak briefly to get the whole connection with Greenspond) who consolidated the British Empire in Africa and not at all to the liking of the Boers nor Germany. Hence the Boer War, whose Victory was celebrated in Greenspond with the booming of the old cannon on the outer rocks of Greenspond by the Dominy brothers and others (we here pay our respects to a son of Edgar J. Dominy, namely Harry, who fell in France with the Royal Newfoundland Regiment in 1918).

For the Boer War the following Greenspond men trained in the Royal Canadian Regiment, namely:—

George Carter, Lance Corporal.
Herbert Burry, Lance Corporal.
John Hunt, Lance Corporal.
Edward Green, Private.
Arthur Burry, Private.

These men were temporarily employed in the Sydney mines when the war broke out. They were recruited by a Captain Moore. They have all passed on—Skipper George Carter only this fall.

To retrace our steps! When Sir Ralph visited Greenspond he had behind him a lifetime of friendship with F. C. Selous, mentioned above, who besides being an Empire Builder in Africa, also after, over half-a-century ago, was a big game hunter in Newfoundland, and who employed the Greenspond man, Robert Saunders, as his guide and friend. Selous says in his articles in the "Wide, Wide World" of London, in 1902 that:—

"I reached Terra Nova Station, old Robert Saunders was there ready waiting for me and after a hearty handshake introduced me to the man he

(Continued on Page 21)

NIGHT-SONG—WRITTEN AT SEA

'Tis night—my bark is on the ocean,
No sound I hear, no sight I see,
Not e'en the darkened waves, whose motion
Still bears me, Fanny, far from thee; . . .

Good night, and bless thee, Fanny dearest!
Nor let the sound disturb thy sleep,
If, when the midnight wind thou hearest,
Thy thoughts are on the distant deep. . . .

'Tis sweet, on the benighted billow,
To trust in Him whom all adore;
'Tis sweet to think that from her pillow
Her prayers for me shall Fanny pour. . . .

One of the best known of the Carter surname was, and is, Captain Peter. He commanded many sealing steamers and I have good evidence that he is the uncrowned king for bringing in the whitecoats. It is well said as man from Greenspond notes: "The heaviest load of seals on record was brought in by him in the 'Ungava': 1,256 tons, net weight of seals, numbering 49,259."



ROBERT GRANTER

True it is that George Allen England in his "Vikings of the Ice" speaks of Capt. Abraham Kean as bringing in 49,069, which, if the count is correct, is 190 less than Captain Peter. Nor can I overlook here Kenneth J. Carter, the present chairman of the Civil Service Commission of Newfoundland, related, of course, to Captain Peter.

Mention is made of "Blandford Lodge". The popularity and influence of the Blandfords as this century opened is illustrated in many ways. For example, in the election of 1900 when the "Reid Deal" was a great issue, the London Times well remarked on that election: "more unique than one ever presented to any colony." Mr. Bond (later Sir Robert) carried 32 out of the 36 seats in the Assembly. (Times, Nov. 14, 1900), but in Bonavista "Mr. Morine, Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Blandford, Mr. Reid's shipmaster, retain Bonavista for the Opposition. (Times, Nov. 13, 1900). As the Opposition carried only one more seat all over Newfoundland, it can safely be said that it represented a personal vote for Blandford, even though there was a turnover of 500 or more votes in that bay. And, to put it in local terms, of the other two: Mr. Chaplin was half a foreigner and Mr. Morine a full fledged foreigner as looked at locally.

As to touching the popular fancy, we may note what

Rev. Moses Harvey says in "Newfoundland in Jubilee Year" (1891) that:

"There are great successes such as that of the S.S. Neptune, Captain Blandford in 1894. After an absence of 18 days, she returned to port with every nook and cranny crammed with pelts and even her decks piled with the treasures, till her gunwale was only two feet above the water . . ."

Rev. Philip Tocque in his "Kaleidoscope Echoes and Sketches", 1895, observes: "Captain Blandford of the 'Neptune,' with a crew of 255 men, killed 25,000 in one day, and in eight days had taken 42,250 seals."

Due tribute should be paid to the other men of Greenspond who followed the leaders of local fame, but certainly not to fortune, namely: Wheelers, Burrys, Whites (notably Stephen and Sydney White, the latter resting from his labours in New England), Dowdens, Braggs, Lushs, Peckfords, Mullins's, Wearys and Fords.

I review these landmarks in the history of Greenspond, not that I live in the past, for the past was 'Hard,' as I well know. While we think of the glory that was Greenspond, let us not bemoan the changes, for: "one generation passeth away, and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth for ever." (Ecc. 1:4.)



ALBERT DAVIS

We record the death of "Bert" Davis on August 31, 1956, in Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto.

Born in Fool's Island on October 8, 1895, he was early taken by his mother to Greenspond proper and where he grew to manhood. There were no more religious families around Greenspond than the Davis families. Rev. Charles Lench testifies to this in his "Methodism in Bonavista Bay." It was from these that Albert Davis came. A Lieutenant in the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, No. 2057, he rose from the ranks and won the Distinguished Conduct Medal and Military Medal on the Western Front in World War I. After the war he moved to Canada, and in Toronto he was employed at the National Health and Welfare Department.

He married Miss Ola Winnifred Raycraft of London, Ont., who survives him. There are four children: Alberta, married in Whithy, Ont.; Ronald of California, Harold and Stuart of Toronto, and three grandchildren. His mother, Mrs. Drusilla Burry, now of Brooklyn, N.Y.; his brother, Rev. Dr. Isaac Davis, is at Clarke's Beach; and his sisters, Mabel (Mrs. Mabel Murphy) of Brooklyn, and Ella (Mrs. Ella Wells) Queens Village, Long Island, New York.

Albert Davis rests in Pine Hills cemetery, Toronto.

"Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly, forgotten as a dream,
Dies at the cycling day."

Season's Greetings to all



It's a Question of Balance!

Supply having caught up with demand in the pulp and paper industry, A.N.D., in common with other newsprint manufacturers, has to give careful and constant attention to the market situation and keep everything in balance for the benefit of everyone concerned. Nevertheless we look forward to the New Year with cautious optimism and trust that the clouds of today will have a silver lining tomorrow.

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For further information contact:

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

HONOURABLE W. J. KEOUGH, Minister.

A HISTORY OF TRINITY

By WILLIAM WHITE

William Clothier lived in a house on the Nuddic. It was last owned by Jeffrey Wm. Hiscock, "Sailor Bill". George Olds (joiner) and George White (blacksmith) lived on the Nuddic. Joseph Hart also kept a shop on the Nuddic. Mr. R. Spence did business there. The Spence family kept a boarding house after their father died. He left Trinity to go to Vancouver Island in search of hidden treasure and died of fever while walking across the country where the Panama Canal now opens up the short route to the Pacific Ocean. John Collins, constable, lived on the Nuddic. Mr. Sweet lived near Stoneman's. He carried on the fishery by boat to Baccalieu. Doctor Skelton lived in a house, afterwards occupied by Capt. Andrews; then William Rogers, and last owned by G. H. Cole. The fact that Dr. Skelton and Rev. Dr. Clinch lived there is probably the reason why the Cove nearby is called "Doctor's Cove". In later years it was called Harvey's Cove.

The old house known as Patrick Eagan's, and was also his father's Capt. Edward Eagan—was built by Rev. John Clinch, and was later occupied by Rev. Wm. Bullock, who wrote the hymn "We love the place O God" there.

Mr. William Stoneman carried on business and had the "Times", "Katherine", "Henry Thomas" and "Trinity" built in his dockyard. All these vessels prosecuted the seal fishery.

William Kelson, Jr., owned a house where Mr. Somerton's house stands. He was lost at sea in his loop while coming from St. John's. Miss Fanny Kelson



An Arm of Trinity

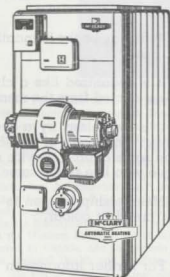
mother of Mr. Alex Mews, taught school there. A Mr. West taught school in this house just before the Commercial School was built. John Gullivan—a cooper—owned the house afterwards owned by the late Constable John White. Bettie Simpson lived on the site of Jesse Lucas' house, which is now owned by the writer—W. White. Andrew Duffey lived in the house afterwards owned by Jas. Roach, and later became the property of Captain Ash.

The following are the names of the Medical Doctors who have lived and worked in Trinity, viz. John Lane—Surgeon 1765; Dr. Samuel Harris 1798; Dr. Robt. Phair 1798; Dr. Gott; Rev. Dr. John Clinch; Dr. Geo. Skelton; Dr. Gill, Dr. Johnson; Dr. Levisconte; Dr. Robt. White;

Dr. Arthur Buchanan; Dr. Arthur E. White, Dr. Johnson (2); Dr. S. Kean; Dr. Barlow and Dr. B. N. Sinclair.

Justices of the Peace—John Garret Blackie appears to be the first J.P. in Trinity, having worked here as such in 1767. Dewes or Dewer Coke bears date of 1788, later he was Chief Justice of the Colony; John Clinch (Rev.) J.P. 1811; John Broom, Esq., Chief Surrogate; David Buchan, Surrogate 1811; David Durell, 1811; George Skelton (Dr.) appointed Nov. 15th. 1816, John Bingly Garland, 1819; William Furnell, J.P. July 31st. 1822; George Garland, J.P. July 15th. 1819, James P. Garland, 1819; William Kelson, J.P. February 6th. 1823; Rev. Wm. Bullock appointed J.P. Nov. 2nd. 1825; H. C. K. Hepburn, J.P.; Thomas Drawbridge; Benjamin Sweetland, 1835; Dr. James Johnston appointed J.P. 18th. Jan. 1850; Dr. W. R. Gill, 1842; G. H. Cole, J.P. May, 1873; Alex. W. Bremner, J.P. 7th. July, 1873; Philip J. Levesconte, Aug. 27th. 1855; G. R. Lilly, J.P. 1900, F. Somerton,

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J.P. 1914; N. Short, 1933; George Christian; S. Hussey; E. J. Ryan; W. White; Jas. D. Lockyer; F. J. Morris; Lieut. F. Bullock, J.P. Jan. 22nd. 1825, July 24th. 1862 G. H. Cole sworn in as J.P.

Constables:—Richard Anderson in 1811—William Grant constable—was fined twenty shillings for letting a man Matthew Roman out of the stocks without orders to do so. In those early days (1811) Constables were chosen by the Court in "Sessions" for the ensuing year without pay. And they were bound to serve. Here is a list of men's names who served for the year, 1811, viz. Matthew Abbott, Henry Arch, North Side Trinity; Denis Eagan, Richard Stone, Benjamin Higden, George Cutler, Thomas Lucas, Richard Anderson, Joseph Burrage, James Brine, Joseph Taverner, West Side of Trinity; Richard Moones, Joseph Morris, South Side of Trinity; Matthew Spragg, William Hiseock, Ship Cove and Salmon Cove; John Penny, Charles Penny, English Harbour; William Miller, William Ivany, Bonaventure.

In 1845 John Collins appears to be the second paid constable. In 1844 Henry Burnell appears to be the first paid constable. In 1853 Richard Anderson died and Robert Grant was appointed constable. Richard Spence appointed 18th. February, 1859. John White appointed 31st. October, 1861. These were known as Local Constables. (1) John Smith was the first police constable here, (2) James Russell, (3) Perks, (4) Thos. Wells, (5) John Ryan, (6) G. Gardner, (7) Bishop and (8) Trickett.

October 8th. 1811—Floating Surrogate Court opened in Trinity. Present—David Buchan, John Clinch, David Durell, Justices.

David Buchan, Esq., addressed the Grand Jury on the propriety of having a Court House and Gaol for the maintenance of public tranquillity and peace of our Sovereign Lord, the King (George 3rd.)—51st year of his reign—as well as recommended to their notice the bad state of repair in which the Church now stands.

The Jury returned to Court after three hours deliberations, and reported the Church in a bad state of repairs, and that it is necessary for the maintenance of good order and the preservation of the Peace that a Prison and Court House be built.

To defray the expense of building the Court House, every Merchant, Planter or other person engaged in the fishery, to pay five shillings for each man so employed. Every Merchant, in addition to the above assessment, to pay one pound for every foreign vessel entering Trinity, and every decked vessel not directly belonging to the District to pay five shillings, and every shoreman to pay seven shillings and six pence. The following Constables were sworn in to act for the year—in Trinity—Dennis Eager, Richard Stone, Benjamin Higden, George Cutler, Thomas Lucas, Richard Anderson, Joseph Burrage, James Brine, Joseph Taverner.—Protecting Trinity from the "Common Enemy".

David Buchan, commander of His Majesty's Schooner "Adonis", and William Blaney, Esq., commander of His Majesty's ship "Comet", must have wintered in Trinity, as there are two or three letters exchanged between them and John Clinch, J.P., and David Durell, J.P., from March 11th. 1813, March 12th. 1813, and March 13th. 1813, in re the protection of Trinity from the common

(Continued on page 30)

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DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS
ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND

*A CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANIZATION IS NECESSARY
FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.*

Considerable controversy has arisen with respect to the necessity of the establishment of a competent, efficient and aggressive Civil Defence Force to protect the Island of Newfoundland, not alone in time of war but also in time of peace.

Is a Civil Defence Organization necessary you may ask? Well, is Life Insurance necessary? Is Fire Insurance necessary? You will all agree that both these things are necessary to protect the Social and Economic life of the Nation. You cannot disagree. Therefore, is it not logical that a Civil Defence Organization is just as essential in order to safeguard the lives and property of the people of the Island—particularly the people of the City of St. John's, which is a greater hazard, both from the point of view of enemy attack or any other Civil Disaster, such as Fire or Flood.

It is essential that our Citizens and our people generally awake from their apathetic frame of mind before it is too late. Do not leave the job of Civil Defence to the other fellow. Your services are required also. We need additional Volunteer Fire Fighters as well as Volunteer Civil Defence Police. These Volunteers need training. We have classes in training two or three times weekly.

It will be too late when the enemy strikes in the form of Air or Sea attack to ask where is our Civil Defence Force. Why not enlarge its ranks now? Why not enlist immediately in one of the services? You owe it to Newfoundland. Your services are required. The situation is critical. **JOIN THE CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANIZATION WITHOUT DELAY. HELP PROTECT AND SAVE NEWFOUNDLAND.**

PETER J. CASHIN,

Director of Civil Defence.

Harbour Grace In And Around 1852

Compiled by (MRS.) MAY DAVIS

There are so many events recorded in the history of Harbour Grace in the year 1852—events which indicate in no small measure the progress of affairs, and the undoubted prosperity of the town and its people—that it is difficult to get events put into their proper sequence.

From the Weekly Herald published at Harbour Grace at that time, the late Mr. Shortis gathered notes which he published in a Harbour Grace Standard some thirty years ago. We have taken these notes, and attempted to put them as nearly as possible in their order of happening, and so, an account of an important meeting which was convened early in January, 1852, should start off a series of articles relating to certain improvements which resulted possibly from the desire of its leading citizens to better their way of living.

On January 6th, 1852, a requisition from a large number of citizens asked G. C. Gaden, Sheriff of the Northern District, to convene a public meeting for the purpose of considering the

propriety of petitioning the Legislature for the erection of a Beacon on the Point of Beach, lighting the streets of the town, also affording a supply of water for the poor and as a protection against fire.

A meeting was convened for eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday, January 16th, at the Commercial Room. Mr. Gaden took the chair, and Mr. St. John was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Munn addressed the gathering at length, following which, the resolution was put and carried: "That an application be forwarded at once to the General Assembly praying for means to erect a gas beacon at the Point of Beacon, also for the lighting of our streets and coves with gas, the meeting being of the opinion that the increase of trade and population is such as to render these improvements absolutely necessary." The resolution was carried without division.

Mr. T. Harrison Ridley then put another resolution viz, "That a supply of wholesome water had become indispensable to the health and other

requirements of the town and that aid be solicited from the public funds for tanks or reservoirs for the supply of water for the inhabitants and shipping and as a protection against fire."

Mr. Munn then proposed and it was seconded by Mr. Richards that the resolution placed upon the journal of the General Assembly of this island to the effect that in the death of the police magistrate, no man be appointed in his room, would, if passed into law, be inimical to the interests of the district and that steps should be taken to have this resolution expunged. A committee comprised of Messrs. Munn, Gordon, Ridley, Higgins and St. John were appointed to carry this into effect. From the meeting, there can be little doubt that some good came, for in August of the same year, we find that the streets were lit with gas, and the account given of this great accomplishment (as it was considered to be) tells with what importance it was regarded by the citizens.

It appears that Mr. McAusland had brought a proposition to the merchants and citizens during the previous year to give them new lighting. A company had been formed with Mr. John Hayward as Secretary but the actual lighting had not been done until on the August night, 1852, when the streets were thronged with people who came from far and near to watch the turning on of the "fluid". The band had turned out, and there was great excitement as well as a great deal of praise for Mr. McAusland.

He was succeeded at the Gas Works, which stood on LeMarchant Street, once known as Gas House Hill, by Mr. John Strathle. In 1901, the gas gave way to electricity.

The beacon was started that summer. The famous shipbuilder, Michael Kearney was given the contract, and it is said that he was assisted by a Mr. Gunn.

Since the beacon was not lit until 1854, it may be of interest to learn the way in which ships were guided into the harbour previous to this. There were marks—leading marks on Ships' Head and at the Chapel near Father Ewen's house. The Convent also was a mark for the guidance of vessels. It was then called the Nun-nery and had been the residence of Dr. Stirling.

(Continued on page 40)

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PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND

The Department of Education wishes to bring to the attention of interested parents and students the relatively large number of Government Scholarships for which intelligent, ambitious young Newfoundlanders may compete.

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2. GRADE XI ELECTORAL SCHOLARSHIPS to the value of \$800 to candidates outside St. John's and \$300 to St. John's candidates.
3. GRADE X ELECTORAL SCHOLARSHIPS. 36 Scholarships are awarded to candidates in Grade X to the value of \$100. In addition to the 36 Grade X Scholarships four scholarships are awarded to candidates coming the highest in Grade X in schools of seven classrooms and more.
4. KING GEORGE V JUBILEE SCHOLARSHIPS. Five of these Scholarships are awarded, three to candidates outside St. John's and two to St. John's candidates. In the case of scholarships for outside St. John's the value is \$900, St. John's \$400.
5. DRS. BARNES, BLACKALL, CURTIS AND BURKE. These Scholarships are valued at \$750 to candidates outside St. John's and \$500 for St. John's candidates.
6. CENTENARY SCHOLARSHIPS. 100 Scholarships valued at \$600 for one year. Both St. John's and outside candidates receive the same value.

N.B. The Scholarships listed above are all tenable at the Memorial University of Newfoundland unless the Course desired by the candidate is not offered there. In cases where it has been certified that the courses needed are not available at the Memorial University, candidates may proceed to some other University of their choice which meets with the approval of the Scholarship Committee. Information concerning any of these Scholarships may be obtained by writing the

Secretary of Government Scholarships Committee,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
ST. JOHN'S.

NEWFOUNDLAND MUSEUM SUPPLEMENT

"It ranks among the finest little museums in North America"—Mr. Adrian Digby, Keeper of Entomology,
British Museum



L. E. F. ENGLISH, M.B.E.,
Curator of the Newfoundland Museum.

On January 21st, the Newfoundland Museum arose like the phoenix from its own ashes. The story of our local institute is long and interesting. It had its beginning over a century ago in a Merchant's Club that had its location on Water Street, about the site of the present Murdoch Building. As far as can be ascertained there was a collection of foreign curios and antiques, some donated by wealthy merchants who had brought home various articles from their visits to European cities, others by captains of foreign going ships who presented rare birds and shells and alligator skins. When the club went out of existence, it was suggested to the local legislature that the collection be taken over by the government and housed in the Athenaeum which stood on the site of the present public library on Duckworth Street. In 1885 the items were removed to the new Post Office on Water Street and Mr. J. P. Howley, F.G.S. was appointed as first curator. The Athenaeum was destroyed in the great fire of 1892, and Sir Robert Bond opened a new museum on the site in 1907. In 1934 the Newfoundland Museum was closed by orders of the Commission of Government, and the contents were removed to various places. A fire at the Bay Bulls fishing laboratory some years later destroyed all the natural history specimens, theft and moths and rust practically eliminated the rest of the collection.

When the Provincial Legislature came into office in 1949, one of its first cares was to reestablish a new museum. Mr. L. E. English was sent to the mainland to visit museums and consult curators on a plan of reconstruction. This plan was eventually placed before the local authorities and approved. An expert architect was engaged to supervise the necessary rebuilding of gallery, stalls, and exhibition cases. Subsequently a world renowned ethnologist was brought from the British Museum to direct and assist Mr. English in the setting up of the various exhibits. The museum was thus made ready for reopening and this took place in January of this year, when the institution was formally declared

ready for visitors. The Lieutenant Governor, Colonel the Honourable Sir Leonard Outerbridge, C.B.E., D.S.O., officiated at the ceremony before a distinguished group of dignitaries of church and state.

The new museum as at present constituted occupies the top floor of the Library Building. Because of space limitation Natural History has been deleted from the exhibits for the time being. The museum has been restricted to Ethnology, Industry, Local History and Art. Fortunately through the efforts of the late Sir V. P. Burke, K.C.S.G., the invaluable collection of Beothuck relics had been stored in the vault of the Memorial University. It now forms the most cherished exhibit of the new museum. There are also excellent collections of Eskimo and of the Montagnais and Nascoqui Indians of Labrador. In the Industry section there are representations from the Cod Fishery, Sealing and Whaling, Pulp and Paper, to which it is expected will be added in the near future a booth devoted to mines and minerals. In the Local History Division are paintings to depict the firsts of Newfoundland history which are in reality firsts of North American story as well. There are portraits of famous men who played a part in the colonization and development of Newfoundland. There are plans of ancient forts and a collection of old war relics. The propellers of Alcock and Brown's plane are on exhibition. There is a display of famous ships as well as models of fishing schooners of all descriptions used by Newfoundlanders. One very interesting item is a collection of old kitchen furniture of about 1800. There is a small display of old relics from the site of Lord Baltimore's colony at Ferryland.

There have been many good friends of the new museum who have donated gifts of historic and scientific value. Undoubtedly there are many others who have in their possession much that is of value pertaining to



Model of Viking ship as used by Leif Ericson.

—Model by Ern Maunders

the storied past of our island province. A museum is not a mere collection of curios, it is mainly a scientific and an historic institution where young and old may learn valuable facts about their native land. It is in



The "Great Eastern" landed first successful Atlantic cable at Heart's Content.

—Model by Ern Maunder

fine, as its name implies, a place of delight and entertainment. We know that the present institute is only a beginning. Some day in the future years we may expect to see our Newfoundland Museum housed in a group of buildings that a future generation will know as the New Memorial University. Added to the present collection will be our treasured colonial records where students will delve for material when writing their theses for the coveted Master's degrees.

HISTORY OF THE MUSEUM

The history of the Newfoundland Museum goes back over a century. The beginnings were a collection made by wealthy merchants of St. John's. They had a club on Water Street known as the Merchants' Club. Some of the curios or perhaps most of them, were brought from England, Southern Europe, and West Indies and Brazil.

This exhibition was comprised of antiques such as Roman and Greek vases, old lustre and silverware, old coins, shells from the West Indies and crocodile skins from the south. It was not a Newfoundland Museum but merely a collection of foreign curios. The exhibition was subsequently removed to the Athenaeum, a building which was erected when Sir Hugh Hoyles was Premier. The Athenaeum was the centre of intellectual life in the city and it stood on the same site as the present Museum and Gosling Library.

About that time (1851) the Merchants' Club had apparently disbanded and at the suggestion of Sir Alexander Murray, chief of the Geological Survey, and his assistant, J. P. Taylor, F.G.S., the Merchants collection was removed to the basement of the Athenaeum. When the Post Office was erected on Water Street west, the collection was removed to the upper flat of that building and J. P. Howley was appointed as curator. This means of course that the real beginning of the Newfoundland Museum was in 1855. In 1907, Sir Robert Bond erected a new building where the present Museum is located. Sir Robert had the intention of making it an exhibition of the natural resources of Newfoundland. Tourists and industrialists could see samples of timber, of minerals and of the natural products of the island. From time to time this collection was enlarged and Mr. Howley set up exhibits of the Beothucks, Eskimo, and the Nascope Indians of Labrador.

There was a full natural history of the colony including birds, animals, seals, and fishes. Other than this, the Museum had very little of historical interest. The top flat held a huge collection of fossils and minerals from all parts of the world. In fact, it was said that at that time, some fifty years ago, the Newfoundland fossil collection was the largest in North America.

Evil days fell upon the Newfoundland Museum during the depression of the 30's. The roof became leaky



The Athenaeum building which was on the site of the present Gosling Memorial Library. It was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1892. It was the seat of culture and refinement and housed the old museum before it was transferred to the Post Office.



Exhibit of old kitchen equipment (circa 1800). Note old Poole gun, 8 ft. 3 in. long and old hand carved oak Tudor chest.

and tarpaulins were used to cover the exhibits in the top flat. The curator died about that time and the Museum was temporarily closed. When the Commission of Government was appointed in 1934, they needed a building in which to house a new department of health. The Museum building was taken over at the time for this purpose and all the exhibits were removed to dif-



Modern banking schooner "Meta Mora."

—Model by Otto F. Kelland

and Nascopie relics were put in safe keeping. A fire at the Bay Bulls fishing laboratory destroyed nearly all the natural history species.

During the twenty years that intervened between the closing of the old Museum and the beginnings of the new, much of the curios and coins were lost. Other relics suffered from rust, moth and natural deterioration.

When the Provincial Government came into being in 1949, one of its first acts provided for the restoration of the Newfoundland Museum. A curator in the person of Mr. Leo F. English, M.B.E., had previously been appointed and now he was given the task of restoring the institution. By orders of the government, he visited several museums on the mainland and discussed with leading authorities there a plan to set up a real Newfoundland institution worthy of the province.

The Provincial Legislature accepted his report and decided to carry out the work or restoration. Liberal sums of money were spent and a new architectural design for the interior was planned by Mr. H. G. Renouf of the firm of Rennie & Horwood. The structural work was done under the personal supervision of Mr. Rennie and the actual building contracts were under the care of the Public Works Department.

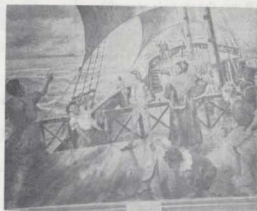
Two years ago the Provincial Government brought over an expert from the British Museum to set up the ethnological portion of the new institution and to renovate the whole Museum and to make a report upon its future enlargement and cultural value. Upon his departure he was proud to say that Newfoundland would have the best little Museum in North America.

Mr. Ardian Digby had set up forty museums and one of these was the present Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto which is now regarded as the sixth in size in the world. As his suggestion, a board of trustees was appointed to control the future activities of the Museum.

Dr. Raymond Gushue of the Memorial University is the present chairman of the Board. Mr. R. S. Furlong, Q.C., is Vice-Chairman, and Mr. M. F. Harrington, is Secretary.

The new Museum is divided into the following departments: Ethnology and archaeology; industry; history; art; miscellaneous collections. For the present geology and natural history have been omitted because of lack of space and because also a full collection of these exists at the Natural Resources Department and at the Memorial University. One special exhibit of the new Museum is a series of paintings depicting the important firsts of Newfoundland history. The Vikings landing on Markland, John Cabot sighting Cape Bonavista, Sir Humphrey Gilbert setting up the first Colonial government of Britain, the Great Eastern landing the first successful Atlantic Cable at Heart's Content, Marconi receiving the first trans-Atlantic wireless signals at Cabot Tower, Alcock and Brown taking off on the first non-stop Atlantic flight. Another very interesting display is a full kitchen equipment of 150 years ago. There are the andirons, cooking utensils, chairs, settle, old guns over the fireplace, and other miscellaneous items connected with early colonial life. In this display also there is a Tudor chest from the reign of Queen Elizabeth I presented to the Museum by Mr. J. G. Higgins, Q.C.

There is a scale model of the Corner Brook paper mill and an electric photographic display of the AND Co.'s paper-making process and models of schooners and small boats used down through the centuries in fishery operations and there is a diorama of ships actually engaged in seal hunting amid the icefloes. There are plans of all forts of St. John's and the outposts and in connection with these there is a fine collection of old military relics. There are oil paintings of celebrities outstanding in the making of Newfoundland and also of the founders of the first official colony. In the gallery there is a good exhibit of early Newfoundland maps and a priceless collection of pictures of old St. John's and of Harbour Grace and other historic spots. Among the latter are drawings of Placentia made by Prince William in 1786. Prince William was afterwards known as King William IV of England.



Painting of Cabot sighting Cape Bonavista, June 24th, 1497.

—Painting by H. B. Goodridge.

One priceless exhibit donated by the Royal Aeronautical Society of London is a set of propellers belonging to the plane in which Alcock and Brown made the first non-stop flight from St. John's to Ireland on June 14, 1919. In this connection also is the actual mail bag in



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

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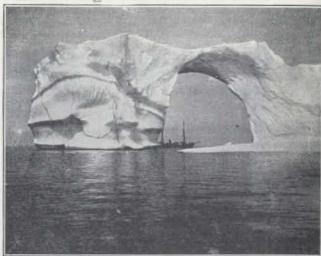
which the first air mail was flown from America to Europe. This bag was made on the 6th of June by Mrs. M. Jackman. It bears her name, the signature of Hon. J. A. Robinson, who was then Postmaster General, and a letter from the London Postal authorities acknowledging receipt of the mail acquainting the Postmaster of the return of the bag to him.

No doubt the Museum will grow in size and in its collection of Newfoundland worthwhile treasures. We may look forward to some day in the not far distant future when we shall have a collection of university buildings on the new site on Elizabeth Avenue. It is possible that one building may be devoted to a new museum in which may be stored not alone the interesting contents of the present institute but every available historical record that can be acquired from every possible source. Such a building would indeed be a temple



HMCS "Monarch" a modern counterpart of the "Great Eastern"

of historic Newfoundland and would give to future students an opportunity to delve into the rich treasure house of the past.



A MONARCH OF THE FLOES

Each spring Arctic ice is swept southward by the Arctic current along the Labrador and Newfoundland coast bringing with it the seal herd but also interspersed with huge icebergs like the one illustrated here and as the sheet ice melts the bergs drift into the shipping lanes and are a menace to shipping. The size of some of these icebergs can be judged by the steamer seen through the arch.

PLAY-WRITING CONTEST \$200.00 PRIZE

The Vancouver Community Children's Theatre offers a prize of \$200.00 in a Canada-wide playwriting competition. The contest is open to Canadian residents only and must be written in English. If the winning play has a Canadian theme a bonus of \$25.00 will be added to the prize.

The object of the contest is to encourage authors of children's plays and specifically to discover material that in play form, would be suitable for acting by adults, to juvenile audiences, 6-12 years of age.

Production of the winning play within a year is guaranteed. First production rights, royalty free, are reserved by the Children's Community Theatre for one year in the Vancouver-New Westminster area.

Entries must be postmarked not later than Sept. 30, 1957. Requests for official rules should be addressed to Mrs. Desmond Byng-Hall, 3578 West 43rd Avenue, Vancouver, 13, B.C.

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represent to His Excellency the Governor on his arrival that as a sum has been allowed by Government towards the erection of a similar building at Harbour Grace, as well as at Bonavista, we hope and trust His Excellency will contribute in like manner on the part of Government towards defraying the expense of building this, and which was partly promised by a former Governor—we, therefore, until His Excellency's pleasure is known on this subject, request you will not propose any further assessment on the District, as Mr. Garland with a great deal of liberality has offered to complete the building without any further burthen being laid on the District, if Government will subscribe two hundred pounds.

We have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient, humble servants

Signed: John Clinch
David Durell.

Copy of another letter from David Buchan, Esq., Commander of His Majesty's Schooner "Adonis."

His Majesty's Schooner "Adonis"
Trinity,
11th March, 1813.

Gentlemen:

I addressed a letter to you of the 22nd ultimo respecting the establishing of Signal Posts for the better security of the Trade of this Bay; also requiring a statement of the accounts relative to the Court House with the estimated sum requisite for completing it; which remains yet unanswered. I am now Gentlemen to call upon you to furnish me with a return of all the Ministerial offices of Justice, sworn in for the duties of this District and Bay, for the present year agreeable to the annexed form.

Circumstances also render it peculiarly necessary that I should apply to you for information respecting any corps or association that have been formed for the protection of this Bay or Harbour; and if any such exist, it is requisite for me to know, by what authority they have been embodied or otherwise convened, and by whom commanded or directed.

I have the honour to be—Gentlemen
Your most obedient humble servant

Sgd: D. Buchan.

To the Magistrates
of Trinity District.

Trinity,
March 13th, 1813.

Sir:

We have received the favour of yours of the 11th instant, and have, agreeable to your request, herewith transmitted for your information a list of the Ministerial Offices of Justice now serving in and for this District. In regard to the Defence of this Harbour against the Common Enemies of the United Kingdom, we have embodied agreeable to the wish of His Excellency the Governor communicated through the medium of Thomas Coote, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Defence at Saint John's, two companies of volunteers, viz: one of Artillery, consisting of men, and one of Infantry consisting of, the former commanded by Mr. William Kelson, and the latter by Mr. Frederick Jenkins,

Queen of The Arctic Snows

By ARTHUR H. BRIGHT

Out from the depths of Wonderland kind fancy brings to me

Fond pictures of my Island home from far across the sea;

No other prize I hold so dear, no matter what her woes,
As far distant Terra Nova—Queen of the Arctic Snows.

I see her in the Springtime, bedecked in robes of green,
With bluebells and the sweet wild rose to beautify the scene.

The gaudy butterfly and bee soar past on busy wings,
And in the tree-tops and the fields the robin redbreast sings.

The zephyrs of the Summer play upon her queenly brow,
And her fertile fields and valleys look more resplendent now.

While through the shady woodland the sparkling gleams I see
Of rivers in the sunshine flowing onward to the sea.

And as time passes over her, most thoughtfully it weaves
A splendid garb around her of deep-tinted Autumn leaves;

The mellow glow of sunset, and the bluish-purple hills,
Form a picture so enchanting that joy my bosom thrills.

I see her now at Christmas-tide, her stores aglow with light,

The holly, fern and mistletoe present a pleasing sight;
All hearts are gay and full of cheer, and children laugh and sing,

While church bells peal, and choirs raise Hosannas to their King.

Her mountains, fields and valleys are all clad in Winter's dress,

And on her shore the ice-floes from the Polar regions press;

Aurora Borealis on her brow a crown bestows,
And in majestic robes she reigns—Queen of the Arctic Snows.

Sometime

By M. R. SMITH

Sometime, when all life's lessons have been learned,
And suns and stars forever more have set,
The things which our weak judgments here have spurned,
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet,
Will flash before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;
And we shall see how all God's plans are right,
And how what seemed reproof was love most true.

But not today. Then be content, poor heart,
God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold,
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart,
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.
And if, through patient toil, we reach the land
Where tired feet with sandals loose may rest,
When we shall clearly see and understand
I think that we will say: "God knew the best!"



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HISTORY OF TRINITY

(Continued from page 21)

enemy, and the establishing of signals on Shurwink Head, Old Perlican, Horse Chops, English Head, Salvage Hill and on Rider's Hill. Two companies were formed: the Artillery under William Keison, and the Infantry under Frederick Jenkins. They were known as the "Loyal Trinity Volunteer Rangers". They were provided with muskets which were supplied by the British government.

This is historic truth. The traditional story goes, that men were kept on watch on the Fort Point, and if the French ships were sighted, they were to fire a cannon from the old Fort.

One Sunday morning during Divine Service in St. Paul's Church, and Mr. William Kelson being in attendance, two unscrupulous wags stole off quietly to the Fort, and one decoyed or influenced the watchman with a little John Barleycorn, while the other went and fired the cannon. Mr. Kelson, in the midst of the Church Service jumped up and called out in a loud voice, "To arms, to arms" and all the congregation rushed out of the Church panic stricken.

Trinity Harbour is the finest in the Colony, and one of the best and most spacious in the world. The approach is bold, the entrance narrow enough to make the roadstead sheltered, and the arms deep and extensive. The town is on a point between two arms, and is crowned by Rider's Hill, 368 feet high, from which a fine panorama can be seen. East Trinity lies on the opposite side, and is more populous and extended than the town proper.

At one time a considerable fishery, shore and

Labrador was done from the harbour, but here, as in so many other places, the industry has collapsed, except for a small amount of shore fishery.

There is a railway station at the north end of the Arm and the mail steamers dock at the town waterside. The surrounding scenery is charming. Good roads connect on the North with King's Cove and on the east with Bonavista via Catalina and intervening settlements. of English descent, a feeling of dignity and refinement which makes a stay in it very agreeable.

(To be continued)

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Davis of Sebastopol, California recently celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. They both grew up in Glovertown, B.B. Mr. Davis worked in Millertown building houses for the A.N.D. Co. He and his wife Barbara left Newfoundland for Vancouver, B.C. in 1911.

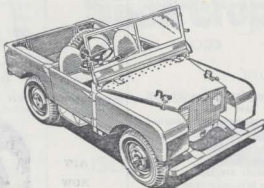
Shortly after the end of World War I they moved to Berkeley, California where they raised a family of four. Two sons, Robert George, of Walnut Creek and Herbert L. of Berkeley are in the printing business. A daughter, Mrs. Ralph Banto, resides in Stockton, another, Mrs. Ward Hamilton lives in Sebastopol near her parents.

In 1950 Mr. Davis retired and built a home in Oakdale where they lived until 1955. Not content with retirement Mr. Davis built another home in Sebastopol where they now reside. Ten grandchildren were present to help them celebrate their golden anniversary.

NOTE--Since the above was written the many friends and relatives of Mr. Davis were shocked to hear of his sudden death on February 3.

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THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN

By GLADYS A. CASPERSEN

Mr. Fred England, now 73 years old, left Newfoundland in 1900, and with his wife Alma, hopes to return to his native land this summer for the first time. He would like to contact friends and relatives.

Fred was only seven years old when his parents, William and Elizabeth England died. He was adopted by J. B. Bowson of Little Bay, who had five daughters: Ann, Clara, Eva, Jessie and May and a son Phillip. His natural brothers who were adopted in different towns were George, William, Thomas, John and James. His only sister was Elizabeth.

When Fred was sixteen he got the urge to travel and decided to join his brother Tom in Glace Bay. He left home with eleven dollars in his pocket, ten of which were used for fare. The mining industry did not appeal to him long and as soon as he could save enough money for travel he decided to go west. He stopped off in Toronto for a short time where he worked as a bricklayer's helper and arrived in Rossland Island, British Columbia, a few weeks later.

Mr. England lived through the terrifying experience of the 1906 earthquake in San Francisco, where he worked for the Pacific Railroad at the time. Later he went to work for Western Union, first as a linesman, then foreman, and was transferred to Los Angeles plant, Department of Installation, where he worked until his retirement in 1953.

An active man like Mr. England doesn't take kindly to complete retirement and is now working part time as a clerk in a hotel in Inglewood where he lives comfortably with his wife. Please contact him or his friends and be ready to welcome him home after a long absence. His address is 922 Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, California.

Ye Olden Times In Catalina

(Continued from page 8)

(who knew all his brother's plans) the next year, 1502, also went to the north-west in search of his brother. Evidently neither contacted any English, French or other fishermen so it is possible that both brothers entered Hudson Bay as did Henry Hudson later; turned south as Hudson did, got lost in its vastness and so vanished forever.

As for the Company Cortereal formed, and the settlement he started in Conception Bay, both were successful. Now, in 1534, there were several prosperous small settlements where people lived all year and children were born. In fact, so much salt cod was coming to Lisbon from the new-found-land by 1510 that the Portuguese Government imposed custom duties to protect their own fishermen's interests. There is this too: Cortereal was made Governor of this new land by his King in the year 1500. The Portuguese called the land Terra Nova and it was so known for many years, even now to the French. These are facts in regard to the Eastern Coast—English fishermen were in Trinity Bay by 1498.

The Portuguese in the Bay of Conception, 1501, while a few French and Jerseymen were fishing probably north of Bonavista by 1510. By the spring of 1534 the English fish-

ermen had taken up about all the good locations for fishing. In fact Trinity Bay was being a little crowded, for fishermen liked plenty of room which means good or better

fish, and so we hear at this early time of Englishmen fishing north of Bonavista Cape and even in Conception Bay. As for the French fishermen, seamen were so scarce that

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the authorities at St. Malo in 1540 had to take men from the fishing fleet bound to the west to man Cartier's ships.

In a letter from one Parkhurst to Hakluyt dated the 13th of November, 1518, he said he had made four trips to the New-land and that he found around the island about 130 sail of Spanish, 50 Portuguese and 150 French. The English of 50 sail centered the Bay of Trinity. There was room to fish and plenty of fish to catch, and the Haven of Catalina was, after thirty-five years, a growing and a prosperous settlement of west of England men, even if its settlers were still but few. Trinity Perlican, Hant's Harbour and other fishing stations were also growing, especially Trinity which was coming ahead fast because of its splendid harbour; being easy of approach it now seemed almost ready to take the place of Catalina, as the center of British influence, in the new world.

And it is now another fishing season, most of the English fishing ships had arrived and things were very busy on the waterfront. It was what the fishermen called a late spring. North, north-east and eastern winds had prevailed and even now, the early morning of the 10th of May, 1534, loose ice was visible as far as one could see. Around noon a large ship was seen coming slowly from the north-east through the loose ice, and soon all knew the ship was French for the lilies of France were flying from her masthead. She had sailed from St. Malo April 20th. Here was Jacques Cartier on his first voyage of discovery and he had crossed the Western Ocean in the short time of fourteen days. It took Cabot fifty-three days.

Cartier refitted at Catalina, then turned his ship's prow generally east of north, for he was commissioned from the French Crown to inspect the coast of Terra Nova in its entirety to determine who and what ships were fishing there at this present and to discover also if fishing stations on the coast would be practical to the north and east.

This he proceeded to do, for he sailed on this his first voyage west almost completely around the Island from the north-east. His report must have been favourable for ever after, to almost 1900, the French had fishing rights on the coast which they held on to firmly.

In this Trinity Bay settlement English law and order prevailed at this and all times and now was strictly

enforced, even on the sea. It was well too that it was so, for the next sixty years were to be years of decision, this Bay of Trinity was the crossroads where must be met and faced decisions as great as this world has ever faced before.

At this time a small fort was built back of the main landing on the Hill at Catalina, its few guns commanding the anchorage. This Fort was manned

stations around Conception Bay. These were offset by something else: the French had, in the meantime, taken over and occupied, at least in the fishing season, all the coast east and north from Northern Head, two leagues north of Catalina, past Bonavista Cape, past the Isles of Birds around Cape Fogo, on north to Quirpon, Belle Isle, through the Straits down the west coast to Port



Dry codfish in store at Catalina—a far cry from the days of Cabot. Note size of fish being held by tail compared to man.

—Photo courtesy S. W. Mifflin.

in the winter-time by the settlers, in summer by ship fishermen—a necessary precaution, not only against foreign ships raiding the coast but there were also some English captains returning from the South Atlantic who were inclined to take great liberties with such havens as Catalina if they could. About the only way to stop them was cannon fire.

There was also at this time some contention between the ship fishermen themselves concerning landings and the best drying places. The big ship owners, to protect themselves, had a family of settlers each fall stay on their property until the next spring. There was no permanent ownership of land by the ship fishermen; just occupational ownership of ship landings. There was a permanent population of perhaps one hundred by 1580.

1580

It is again early spring, and hustle and bustle fills Catalina, but by now Trinity Harbour has edged out in front of Catalina as the principal English Station in Newfoundland. 200 fishing vessels each season, plus those who fished in small boats from the shore, have taken over most usable harbours and stations in the Bay. Too, since the Portuguese settlers in Conception Bay had lost most of the support of their home government which now was controlled by Spain, English fishing ships took up

aux Basques, then east again near to St. John's.

Now, with Elizabeth on the Throne, the fishermen settlers of Newfoundland knew that all the power of England was back of them but that the trial of strength was near for the control of this rich fishery. There was also friction between the shore and ship fishermen, but Elizabeth, in 1562, confirmed the Laws of Edward VI protecting both in their rights and ordered them enforced. This act of Sovereignty which embraced the whole of Newfoundland united all in a common cause. It is true the reign of Mary, 1553-58, and the short French War had caused severe trouble with the French fishermen. But, even so, most trouble was with the Spaniards, especially since, but lately, 1580, the Spanish King had taken over Portugal. This tension could not go on long without trouble and there was plenty. The English were strong and united in the Bay of Trinity, but north, south, east and west, ships of the other nations, Spain, France and Portugal, fished at will. This could not go on forever.

Captain Whitbourne loaded salt fish in a ship of Master Cotton's of South Hampton, in Trinity, in 1579, for Europe, but this was only one of many such loads of salt cod. While on the west coast in the fall of 1577, as told by Echevete, Basque fisher-

men preparing to sail for home were frozen in for the winter at Port aux Basques and 540 died.

What about St. John's. Up to at least 1583 Englishmen seemed to have been little interested in St. John's at all. Rather it seems to have been the gathering place before sailing eastward and home for the ships of all nations who fished around Newfoundland. But Cartier, Roberville and many others speak of the numbers of ships which gathered here from the west and south coasts, French, Portuguese, Spanish, mainly.

All this being so, means that the main English settlement was in Trinity Bay and that there was but little fishing done elsewhere by Englishmen. The facts seem to indicate that in this year 1580 Frenchmen were

fishing in Bonavista and at least around Harbour Grace in Conception Bay. Nigh all the English fishing was being confined between Baccalieu and Northern Head, north of Cotalina, but England was moving fast to meet the challenge, first from Spain. The tension was rising France wished England to hurt Spain all that was possible; this would help France. French statesmen could see also that North America was not big enough to hold the three powers, France, Spain and England, all at one time. If Spain won, therefore France must fight Spain, and so, as the hour of crisis came nearer, French sea captains were ordered to help and assist England all they could.

But England was not idle and in all ways possible made ready to meet the crisis. Many new English ships were being built, smaller than those of Spain, 'tis true, but of good quality: faster, better-manned and armed than the Spanish were, and more than a match for their great unwieldy ships.

It is true to say that 1580 was a year of crisis. Not only did Eng-

lishmen harass Spanish ships to the south and in the Caribbean, but this was also the year when Bernard Drake practically destroyed the Spanish fishing fleet in Newfoundland waters. This, too, included Cortereal's settlement in Conception Bay, as King Philip of Spain had taken over Portugal.

As far as the settlers of Cotalina were concerned, they were prosperous in a rough and ready way but of late years there had been some pressure from ship owners for the best landing places; and so settlers who wished to fish had moved to East Point, which was now well settled, as well as the whole east side of the harbour to the bottom of the pond. There was this too: English ships on the way home from the south Atlantic began to put in to Cotalina in the late fall for supplies and trade before continuing on across the Atlantic. This was good business. In the early Spring, too, good trading was done with the French on their arrival on their way south and there was plenty of shipbuilding to be done in winter. Up to now no competition as to land had been used

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against land fishermen; this was to come later.

There was this: the settlers were few—just what the ship fishermen considered necessary to supply the shipmen's needs in boatbuilding and such things that would help greatly, even mending and making seines and nets, but too many settlers which were not needed by the shipmen would make the shore crowded, and plenty of room was needed for fish curing.

The few shore fishermen and planters were prosperous for English law was in force and a simple form of law and order established firmly. As for the fish caught and cured by the landmen, it was of first quality and the sackships took and paid well for all they could get of it. This fish was really of a better grade and was named 'Shore Merchantable.'

The first hundred years after fishing was started in Bay of Trinity, 1500-1600, saw no settlement such as in New England later. Here, it is true, whole families came from England and lived the year around. Men were born and died in Catalina but yet these were not colonists. Their

trade was fishing; in fact the soil at Catalina is mainly mineralized and unfit for farming. They were brought west by the ship-fishermen for their own benefit and it was profitable for both. These men were smiths, carpenters, shipwrights and boatbuilders, not farming, and it was not long before large fishing boats, seaworthy and well built, were anchored in the harbour. Even ships to thirty tons were being made ready at small cost for plenty of good lumber was nearby.

These settlers that came to stay and settle up to 1600 were given land to build on and own, but not where it would interfere with the shippeople (such as East Point). In fact, there was no trouble of consequence between ship fishermen and settlers until after 1600 when a few colonial settlers and fishermen began to arrive in Catalina. There was low and order in Catalina in these early days, as has been stated. The local Reeve and the senior Captain O.H.M.S. saw to that and so even Catalina was getting ready for the storm, the distant thunders of which could be heard around the world from the Gulf of Mexico to the Baltic.

For Spain was making ready. All her immense resources were being thrown into the struggle. Spanish soldiers were considered at this time the best in Europe; it is possible they were. Her navy out-ranked, outnumbered and were better armed than any other, and Spanish sailors still could hear the yells of the Turks at Lepanto in 1571, mingled with the roar of Spanish guns. This fight would be easy to win, they knew, and Spain must win. 'Tis true a lot was at stake both ways.

But to England a defeat would mean complete, absolute ruin without any hope ever of recovery and only the fishing ships of the Newfoundland was between her and this.

(To be continued)

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The New Chelsea Hydro-Electric Development

Power from the huge United Towns Electric Company's new development at Seal Cove Big Brook, New Chelsea, Trinity Bay was turned on recently to add to the company's annual output of electric energy 16 million

use of a variable head averaging about 61 feet and producing about 1000 horsepower. After passing through this plant the water will flow into Seal Cove Pond and thence through the penstock to be used a second time



A falls at Seal Cove, Big Brook.

kilowatt hours, and the outputs not previously served by the company will now be able to get a supply of electricity.

New Chelsea is an attractive village on the south shore of Trinity Bay 16 miles from Heart's Content, and the people of that thriving and enterprising community welcomed the news over a year ago of the intention of the United Towns of its intention of undertaking this important hydro development as it employed the services of about 160 men and the operations ensured steady and remunerative work for many months for those who felt inclined to engage in it.

The programme of development envisaged three stages of construction. The first was the construction and equipment of a main power house and necessary dams, canals and penstock, using water from the natural drainage area and having an installed capacity of 5600 horsepower, together with the building of transmission line, 16 miles long to Heart's Content.

The second phase was the diversion of the waters of Ocean Pond and Crooked Pond into Pittman's Pond. These undertakings have now been completed.

The third stage will be the building of a small auxiliary power plant on the shore of Lance Cove Pond, fed through a penstock with water from Pittman's Pond and thereby making

to create electric energy in the main power plant at the mouth of the Big Brook, where many years ago a saw-mill was operated by J. W. Janes of Hant's Harbour.

The operations involved in implementing the plans for the first two stages were designed to increase the drainage area of the watershed from 20 to 28 square miles in extent. This was effected by the erection of a dam, dyke and spillway at Pittman's pond which raised the water to a height of eighteen feet and provided a storage capacity of 34,000 acre feet. The dam is of gigantic proportions measuring a width of 15 feet at the crest to 300 feet at the base.

Two areas, totalling 7 square miles in the vicinity of Crooked Pond and Ocean Pond whose outlets formerly drained into Conception Bay have by means of dams and diversion canals been turned into Pittman's Pond.

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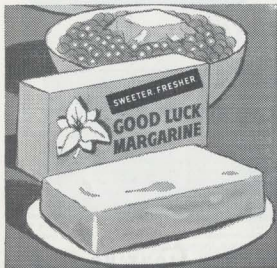


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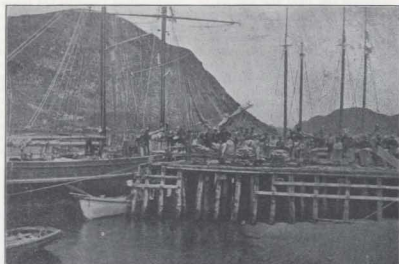
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CANADA

THE DAYS THAT USED TO BE — St. John's Waterfront Scenes



HARBOUR GRACE

(Continued from page 23)

History tells that the famous Captain Cook had surveyed the harbour of this town in 1760, and that he erected leading marks on the Point of Beach to guide ships into the harbour in which he says "SHIPS OF ANY SIZE MAY ANCHOR".

Since we are writing of guiding lights, we learn that Harbour Grace Island light was first lit in 1837, Austin Oke exhibiting it on November 21st. It was a fixed light, having 15 burners and reflectors, and could be seen in fine weather as far as Cape St. Francis. Austin Oke was succeeded by his son Robert, and he by his son, Edward.

So we find that as a result of the meeting of citizens held in January, two things had been accomplished—the lighting of the town by gas, and the commencement of the Beacon Light. As for the water supply, it seems that little was done about it for some years, and the resolution regarding the expunging of the resolution from the journal of the General Assembly brought no result, and was forgotten.

Transportation must ever play an important part in the progress of any place, and this year of 1852 brought development in the mode of travel.

It is recorded that on January 14th an advertisement appeared in the Harbour Grace Weekly Herald from the Newfoundland Steam Packet Co. A meeting of this company was held at the Commercial Rooms, and the following shareholders were elected: T. H. Ridley, E. E. Brown, Wm. Donnelly, W. S. Green, John Norman and John Munn, Patrick Devereaux, James Cormack, J. J. Rogerson, Azariah Munden and John Fox. John Hayward, Secretary. The Company had been formed to run a steamer every week day from Harbour Grace, Carbonear and Brigus to Portugal Cove, returning to Harbour Grace each evening.

A steamer was contracted for in Scotland, and in the presence of John Munn, T. Ridley and Mr. Rutherford was launched from the yards of Robert Steel & Co., Greenoch, in July and was christened by Miss Isabel Munn, being called the Lady LeMarchant, after the wife of the Governor of that time.

The Lady LeMarchant arrived at Harbour Grace on October 6th, twelve days after leaving the Clyde. As she passed the Point of Beach, crowds

gathered and lined the wharves to witness her. This may be considered as the third great event in the 1852 period of Harbour Grace history.

The Lady LeMarchant was 112 feet in length, 18½ feet broad, 11 feet deep, 162 tons—new measurement. She was the first ship to be built for traffic around the coast of this oldest colony, and was fitted with two scintillating engines with wheel gear of 40 H.P. each. She was first commanded by Captain Andrew Walsh who



A busy waterfront scene—washing salt codfish.
—Photo courtesy F. M. O'Leary Ltd.

was considered as "a gentleman of experience in seamanship and navigation, and having a wide knowledge of the use and working of steam-engines."

On Monday, October 13th, a trial trip was made around the Bay, with several ladies and gentlemen of the town going along. The ship touched at Carbonear, Brigus, the Cove and returned to Hr. Grace that evening.

The next day, October 14th, she started her regular schedule, leaving Hr. Grace at 8 a.m. Rev. Dr. Mulloch was a passenger on her first trip.

The fares were as follows: Cabin passengers to Portugal Cove, five shillings; Steerage, three shillings. Cabin passengers between intermediate points of Brigus and Carbonear, two shillings; Hr. Grace to Carbonear, two shillings. Mr. Austin Oke was appointed as agent to look after any goods or parcels sent to his care and forwarded to their destination.

(To be continued)

NEW INDUSTRIES IN CONCEPTION BAY

Production during the year 1956 at Newfoundland Tanneries Ltd. increased by 100%, with a similar increase in staff, which now numbers fifty-two. Some departments worked the clock around, and even now some are working two shifts. Increased production was due in the main to the large order for hockey boots, while the company now supplies 60% of all "upper" leather manufactured in Canada. Sole leather, mostly used for local trade, wholesale and retail, was substantially increased and many of

the largest business houses in the province now sell the company's products.

* * *

Koch Shoes increased its sales and this benefited the tannery. The company has enough orders on hand to keep the plant working full capacity throughout 1957.

The tannery can use more local skins, in fact, it can use all they can get.

Mainland visitors have recently commented how impressed they were with Adler's chocolate bars and in fact were taking some back to their families. One visitor, according to the Sunday Herald, commented that "the chocolate in Adler's ten cent bar was better than anything he had ever tasted, including Swiss chocolate," which is supposed to be the best in the world. This is high praise for a locally manufactured product, and it would appear that Adler's is off to a good start.

NOTICE

To Operators of Tourist Establishments

1. Under the Tourist Establishments Regulations 1954 all establishments containing three rooms or more, catering to the travelling public in the Province, must be in possession of a license from the Department of Tourist Development.

Establishments within the meaning of these regulations should obtain licences for the ensuing year on or before March 31st, 1956.

2. Penalties for failure to comply with the Tourist Establishments Regulations are provided for in Sec. 7, The Tourist Establishments Act (1950).

Every person who violates any of the provisions of any regulation made under this Act is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

3. The term "Establishments" include the following classifications:

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CABINS
INNS
COTTAGES
LODGES
TOURIST HOMES
GUEST HOUSES
MOTELS
CABIN ESTABLISHMENTS
INN ESTABLISHMENTS
COTTAGE ESTABLISHMENTS
LODGE ESTABLISHMENTS
TRAILER ESTABLISHMENTS
AUTO COURTS

4. Where doubt exists as to the interpretation of the term "Establishments," clarification may be obtained from the Director of Tourist Development, St. John's.

5. Application form (Form 1) may be obtained from the

NEWFOUNDLAND TOURIST DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

FOR HOMEMAKERS

NEW WALLPAPERS GO EVERYWHERE

Bit of fantasy can be very agreeable to a homemaker who has had a long day of uninteresting household chores.

There's no longer any need to be confused as to what paper goes where. Wallpapers are designed to go anywhere in the house.

The biggest and best news for the home decorator is that there is no such thing as a typical bedroom paper, a hall paper, bathroom or kitchen paper. Any pattern or texture is appropriate, if it suits a particular need and is easy to live with.

One of the reasons why this season's wallpapers are at home on any wall is that they speak softly, but carry more force than ever before.

The new soft colors are either muted tones or subtle pastel colors with a shift toward the warm beiges, grays with a taupe cast and soft off-whites. Because background colors for wallpapers are lighter and easy to live with, and because the new road to simplicity lies in combining only two or three of the softer pastel shades, one bright color, used sparingly, will sharpen a color scheme.

Another reason for the adaptability of wallpaper to any room is that designs are simple. There is a fine sense of freedom and openness in the way many freely sketched drawings are widely spaced on light backgrounds. One example of this is a stylized floral pattern—the flowers

are neatly small, high-lighted with splashes of stark white and bright touches of silver. This paper is classed as a floral but it will go everywhere—suitable especially for a bedroom, a foyer or a dining room. And, typical of today's trend in wallpapers, it will go with everything—taking easily to contemporary furnishings or to a combination of contemporary and traditional.

While every room in the house is important, it is fashionable to have a gay, colourful kitchen. Because the kitchen has long been associated with the musts of meal-getting, it's essential that the walls send out an encouraging note. No reason at all why a kitchen should have wallpaper with a kitchen topic.

Interior decorators set the trend for mural scenic wallpapers by using them to add drama and illusionary space to any room. Homemakers are finding it easy to get plain paper in grass cloth or a textured pattern in a complementary color.

One example of a scenic wallpaper scaled to open out a small corner area for a breakfast nook or powder room is a colorful harbor "picture". Tiny boats with white sails pulling them into the distance—small holiday houses relaxing near the pier—tree shadows and sunshine, all in soft pastel colors of pinks, blues, grays, and accented with small areas of a bright flame color.

Ceilings are one of the walls in any

room. A non-directional patterned paper can run up the walls and over onto the ceiling of a closet, bathroom, kitchen or small dining room and create a dramatic effect. Just one example of the many interesting non-directional designs available is mosaic-like all over pattern in tones of softly muted greens on green.

In tune with the new notes in fabrics and other home furnishings, the new wallpapers show the influence of many foreign hands, and, many of them are planned for the new leisure furniture of metal, rattan, and wicker. All will live up to any homemaker's expectations.

THE LAST DUEL

Duelling as a mode of settling a quarrel and of avenging an affront to personal honour has long since died in the British Empire. In ancient days when swordsmanship was an accomplished art, blades would flash from scabbards and men fought to the death for some slur cast against lady love or family escutcheon. Later in history, when the invention of the gun revolutionized warfare it became customary for a defendant to have his choice of weapons. Then he who lacked skill in swordplay could fight with pistol, and of course if he happened to consider himself more proficient with this kind of arms, he invariably preferred its use.

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Golden Wedding ANNIVERSARY

On Jan. 2, 1957, at their home, 2674 East 45th St., Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hutchings celebrated their golden wedding anniversary with an "open house".

Married in the Holy Redeemer Church at Spaniard's Bay in 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings went to Vancouver in 1910 and made their home there. They were referred to in the Vancouver "Daily Province" as a pioneer Vancouver couple. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings have four children, Mrs. Robert (Provie) Brennan, Seattle; Mrs. Robert (Muriel) Shiells; Mrs. (Hilda) Sorenson and Ivan Hutchings of Vancouver. There are 12 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Our congratulations and best wishes are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings.



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NEW BOOKS

Dawn's Awakening—By Doris Rennie, (Stockwell, 1/6, 1956).

Nostalgia for her native province of Newfoundland inspired Miss Doris Rennie, a medical clerk with the Dept. of Veterans Affairs in Ottawa to write a book of poems which has been published recently in England.

Miss Rennie wrote articles on mountain climbing in Newfoundland, the narrow gauge railway and some fiction before turning to poetry. Her articles and some of her poetry have been published in the Newfoundland Quarterly.

She went to Ottawa some years ago to visit a friend and liked it so well that she got a job and stayed there. However, one of the first things she did upon settling in Ottawa was to find a place near the water.

Apparent in her poems "Seagulls" and "Seasons" is nostalgia for her native province. Some of the poems are based on Ottawa subjects and "The Market" was a favourite of Miss Rennie's co-workers who recognized the setting as the By Ward Market.

One of Miss Rennie's poems, not included in this collection, was published in the "Citizen", Ottawa, on the date that Newfoundland became the tenth province, entitled "The Watchdog of the Atlantic."

Miss Rennie's poetry, "Dawn's Awakening" will be on sale shortly in St. John's bookstores.

SMILE—By Marie Walsh (Stockwell, 1/6, 1956)

This is a collection of sixteen short poems by Miss Marie Walsh, a native of St. John's, and has just been published by Stockwell in England. We give an example of the contents in the poem "Home":

HOME

O for the feel of the salt sea air,
That touched my cheek and brushed
my hair,
For when I was young I decided to
roam,
And leave behind my native home.

And now I'm getting old and grey,
How I long for my home each day,
To feel once more that salt sea air,
To touch my cheek and to brush my
hair.

We hope to have a review of a new book by Dr. C. R. Fay, "Life and Labour in Newfoundland" (Toronto University Press 1956) in the next issue—Ed.

TERRA NOVA

The following poem appeared during World War I and was published in a local newspaper. The author is unknown.

I sing of the fame
Of an Isle whose fair name
Is a gem of the crown of Britannia,
Which explorers of yore
Who discovered its shore
Inscribed on their chart "Terra
Nova."

Its vales and broad plains
Bedewed with soft rains
Will compare with the more sunny
Fouthland.

Whilst its hillside and rocks,
Rent by earthquake and shocks,
Proclaim Terra Nova an "Old Land."

Though its name bears the brand
Of a New-found-land,
Yet its peoples hearts in devotion
To the Throne and the Flag
Are as granite and crag,
Which uprise from the bed-rock of
ceaan.

Such a land of broad fame
Should stoutly sustain
Her honour and place in the nation,
And stretch forth her hand
To the warrior-band
Who fight to hand on her Tradition.

Then arouse, ye brave sons,
Shoulder knapsack and guns,
And back up your comrades in action
Who at Caribou Hill
And in Flanders still
Are the pride of their Sovereign
and nation.

A PLAY ON WORDS

It was 1909, the place New York and a dinner was being given to Captain Bob Bartlett of Arctic fame. Captain Bob was addressing the gathering and after referring to the swells of Brooklyn, Broadway, the Bowery and of Fifth Avenue, went on to say:

"But, Mr. Chairman, none of these swells can compare for a moment with the magnificent 'swells' which may be seen any day sweeping majestically by the shores of dear old Newfoundland. The best view of those 'heavy swells' would, I should say, be had from Cape Bonavista, the most pleasant view from Placentia, the most contented view would, I should

say, be from Heart's Content, the most religious view would be from Holyrood, while the most irreligious view would, I regret to say, be from the Devil's Rocks, just outside Trinity.

Mr. Chairman, our heavy swells of Newfoundland have attained high eminence and distinction socially. Why, Mr. Chairman, we even have Newfoundland 'barrens'.

The heavy swells of Newfoundland generally devote their energies to presiding over the destinies of the Grand Banks and in taking care of the bankers generally, for you must know, Mr. Chairman, that there are more bankers in Newfoundland according to population than any other country in the world.

The 'barrens' on the other hand, devote their energies to taking care of the vast herds of deer which wander about their vast domains.

FRANK DOHERTY HEADS NEWFOUNDLANDERS

At the annual meeting of the Newfoundlanders' Association of Montreal held recently the following were elected to office for 1957: President, Frank Doherty; 1st. Vice-president, Henry McHugh; 2nd. Vice-president, Miss Emily Meiss; Im. Past President, T. R. Sullivan; Rec. Sec. Miss Mary Hall; Corr. Sec., Mrs. M. Roy; Treas., Miss Nora Nash; Sgt.-at-Arms, John Hiscock; Tyler, E. C. Matthews. Additional members of the Exec. Council, Mrs. F. Picco and D. B. Lilly; Auditors, Martin F. Crawford and B. D. Lilly.

One of the highlights of the Association's activities is the annual "Cabot Day" ceremony in John Cabot Park, and this year we expect to have with us Mr. Philip V. Cabot, (a direct descendant of John Cabot) who plans to sail from Bistol, England on May 2, with a crew of six, and expects to arrive in St. John's, about May 24th, and at Montreal in time to attend the Cabot day ceremony on June 23.—Mrs. M. Roy, Cor. Secretary.

Of the ten provinces, Newfoundland has the most miles of sea coast, and Quebec ranks second.

Under the Canadian constitution the provincial and federal legislatures must meet at least once a year.

—Quick Canadian Facts.

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THE POSTMAN KNOCKS

Sir—The arrival of the Quarterly might be regarded as like the arrival of a goodly ship laden with valuable cargo. I wonder if, in this day of many distractions, the Magazine is appreciated as it deserves to be.

(Letter to the Contributing Editor from Rev. F. G. W., St. John's).

Sir—I must congratulate you on the Christmas number of the Quarterly. I enjoyed reading about Trinity. I recollected so many names among the early settlers that I used to hear my parents and grandparents talking about when a child. I hope you will maintain the standard of your paper; it means something when one can take up a magazine and not be confronted by pictures of semi-nude women in all sorts of obscene postures staring at you. My foster-son was pleased with the Quarterly too, he is promoted chief pilot of the EPA next to Mr. Jones. We feel quite proud of him. Wishing you a happy New Year.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. ARCH ADAMS, Nfld.

Note.—Since we received this letter from Mrs. Adams word has been received of her death.—Ed.

Sir—I was pleased when a friend sent me a copy of the Quarterly. Of particular interest to me was the article on Greenspond and about my late husband E. J. Crumme. I am also a native of Greenspond, but left there as a child of five, to live in St. John's, going back on many occasions to visit my grandparents, John T. and Louise Oakley. Also the Harbour Grace article; my father was born in Harbour Grace and is a cousin of Chas. Godden spoken of in the article. My father moved with his parents, James and Emma Godden, at an early age. I enclose three subscriptions.

Yours sincerely,

CLARA O. CRUMMEY, Whitby, Ont.



Hauling cod trap.

—Photo courtesy F. M. O'Leary Ltd.

Sir—Please accept my thanks for copy of Sept. Quarterly . . . The nearest and dearest thing to my heart is home, and a word from home. The Quarterly brings just that, echoing memories out of the past and bringing memories far and near, news of interest for all to read from beyond the "Banks of Newfoundland" (St. John's). Congratulations to you.

—MRS. G. F. P., Decatur, Ga.

Sir—I have intended to drop you a line for some time now re the Nfld. Quarterly. The paper is very interesting indeed, it opens up a great deal about Newfoundland that many have forgotten, and many more never knew about the island. I look forward to receiving it. Please find enclosed remittance.

—MAJOR F. T., Toronto.



Dipping codfish from trap.

—Photo courtesy F. M. O'Leary Ltd.

Sir—Enclosed a copy of verses as yet never published. If they are acceptable it will be my great pleasure for you to use them in the Quarterly. Wishing you and your magazine every success in 1957.

Yours very truly,

—MARTHA E. BUTLER, Topsail.

STEPS TO THE CROSS

Remember the Last Supper spread;
A prayer—a hymn to sing.
Then follow in the footsteps made
By your rejected King.

The Man of Sorrows, He went out
To pray in Gethsemane.
Their loyalty and love He craved
Of that small company.

One last request He made of them:
To watch with Him awhile;
They fell asleep, and did not see
If He had gone a mile.

Just beyond, He fell and prayed;
"Not My will but Thine be done;"
His sweat, as great drops of blood,
His father's only Son.

A band of soldiers nearer drew,
With swords, a kiss, and nails;
The road to Pilate's judgment hall,
They followed in His trail.

His earthly life now near the end,
They looked once more to see
His precious life-blood flowing down,
As they nailed Him to the tree.

He opened wide a fountain there;
Count not the cost—It's free.
Your garments wash and live again,
He gave it all for thee.

Sir—Enclosed find two years' subscription to your magazine. I liked your article on Edward Collins. He was my Great-Grand Uncle. My grandmother's name was Ruth Collins. Sixty years ago I heard the story about him from my grandmother. He did not die before 1810 as he was in his fifties when he died.

Yours truly,
—FRED O'REILLY, Wilmington, Mass.

Sir—There is a possibility that you were my employer at the "Witness Press" in Montreal and you are now editor of the "Newfoundland Quarterly."

My name was Lottie Burton and I lived at that time (1930) with my uncle, Rev. G. G. Burton, whose articles about Greenspond are now appearing in the Greenspond Saga. I am married to H. R. Dixon and I have two girls 15 and 13 years old. The enclosed picture was taken two years ago. I have been married 16 years and we



Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Dixon and family.

are a happy family. I have been teaching for London Schools in substitute work. At present I am employed by the Department of National Defence in a material identification office, cataloging for vehicles and parts for same. My husband is a self-employed plumber and a veteran of World War I. Our eldest daughter is in second year High and the younger, an excellent scholar, is in Grade B. They have both done well at school.

I am naturally interested in articles about Nfld., Catalina is my brother's home town at present, Port Union is my mother's. She is the wife of Capt. J. H. Blackmore, renowned seal fishery captain. He owns the "Saint Adresse" and formerly owned the "Newfoundland", lost at the seal hunt in 1955. I am interested in the article about Trinity as I taught there previous to my going to Montreal. My sister, Mrs. Fred Diamond is a nurse at Corner Brook. . . . Best wishes to the Quarterly, an excellent production for Newfoundlanders abroad. I enjoy them.

Yours etc.,

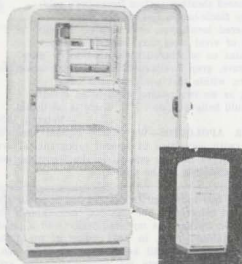
—(MRS.) L. B. DIXON, London, Ont.

NOTE—I was employed at the Witness Office at the time referred to above.—Ed.

Sir—Please find enclosed subscription for one year. I was born in Greenspond, Bonavista Bay and left there in 1924. I visited my mother at Clarendville this summer where I saw a copy of the Quarterly.

—L. B., B.C.S., LL.B., Detroit, Mich.

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December Woods

By FLORENCE MILLER

I think if you could walk with me, one day,
 Along the path that skirts the little wood,
 Enchanting in its brooding attitude
 Of happy secrets safely put away;
 And I should show you sleeping spring-buds curled
 In lacquered sheathes against December's cold;
 And tiny fiddle-heads, close in the fold
 Of withered fern-leaves, each securely furled;
 Carpets of vivid moss, like emerald plush;
 And stains on weathered rocks that softly glow
 With grave, grey loveliness through sifting snow . . .
 Oh there, within that winter-scented hush,
 I think, as we two paused, with bated breath,
 You would believe again . . . There is no death!

—Veteran 1934.

OUR APOLOGIES—We gladly reprint the above sonnet (with correction of several typographical errors which occurred in it as printed in the December issue) with our apologies to the author.

Sir—I was interested in reading the Harbour Grace Story, as it referred to the "Haidee" and Captain Tucker. Captain Tucker was my grandfather and a painting of the "Haidee" done in 1857 hung in my father's (Stephen J.) house until he died a few years ago, at which time it came into my possession. The article indicates the vessel was built in 1852 and I wonder if the writer of the article knows where she was built and the tonnage. I would also be happy to know the circumstances under which she was lost in the West Indies, the year and who was Master at the time.

Yours sincerely,

W. A. TUCKER, Belmont, Mass.

Can any reader supply the above information?—Ed.

* * *

Sir—Enclosed is M. O. for three renewals. . . I enjoy the Quarterly very much and am much interested in the articles on "Trinity". My grandfather was born there in 1795, and my father was also born there in 1845.

Yours very truly,

C. G. TAVERNER, Toronto, Ont.

* * *

Sir—Just a week ago I received 4 issues of the Quarterly from my father, Mr C. H. S. of Botwood and was very interested. I have been away from home for twenty years and expect to return for a visit in the next two weeks. Please find enclosed subscription for FOUR years.

Sincerely yours,

—N. L. S., Maryland, U.S.A.

* * *

Sir—I am interested in your magazine, especially the year 1956 as other years. I read it and used to buy single copies at Gray and Goodland's and I think it a very nice magazine, full of interesting news of old Newfoundland.

Yours truly,

—W. H. R., Catalina.

* * *

Sir—I received the "Newfoundland Quarterly" and read it from cover to cover.

—(MRS.) K. G., Kensington, Conn.

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Department of Mines and Resources

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

When Nfld. Helped To Save Canada

(Continued from Page 12)

... that the small number he had with him consisting of not more than 450 regular troops were unable to withstand it and consequently compelled to disperse." (Arch. Q122, p. 262, Wood, vol. 2).

Captain John Hall, Proctor's aide, writing from DeLaware with the actual happenings ... fresh in his memory, said: "One of the guns being deserted early in the action, the troops near it gave way and the consequence was a complete rout—notwithstanding the exertions of the General to rally them." (Cited in Lauriston).

For the sake of corrections it should be here said that the British only had one gun in the battle.

Lauriston adds:

"On the morrow of his defeat, he began like a good soldier to reassemble and reorganize his little force. He insisted on waiting at the Grand River till the British could collect the last of the fugitives, and on keeping his promise to Col. Elliott to wait for the Indians who were scouting Harrison's movements. A few days after the battle Proctor had assembled at Ancaster 240 out of the 397 regulars who had actually stood in the battle-line at Moraviantown."

He wrote from Grand River to DeRottenburg at Kingston on October 9: "I think I know of near 200 soldiers who have arrived and are on the road besides the probability of others." (Wood, v. 2, Arch. c680, p.210).

Appleton's in a biography of Harrison says: "This battle, which if mere numbers alone be considered, was insignificant, was most important in its results." But the results were not permanent. The Kentucky troops went home at once. It is better stated by Lauriston:

"Vincent ... submitted the question of further retreat to a commission of five regular officers. Proctor headed that commission. The commission unanimously reported that they saw no reason for further retreat. Proctor's advice was amply vindicated within three short months; the British regained all the Niagara peninsula, captured the American Fort Niagara and swept the American side of the river with fire and sword."

The great loss of Canada's cause on October 5 was the supposed death of Tecumseh, for there was for years a doubt that he was a casualty in the battle. A letter to Niles Weekly Register, Nov. 9, 1813, says "It is a thing to believe that Brig-Gen. Tecumseh was killed in the fight on the Thames." Major-Gen. Rowland, U.S. Infantry, wrote to a friend from the field of battle that: "It was the first time I had seen this celebrated Chief. There was something so majestic, so dignified, and yet so mild in his countenance as he lay on the ground where a few minutes before he had rallied his men." (Letter in American Weekly Intelligence, Nov. 13, 1813). But these statements didn't satisfy historians. The question was finally settled over twenty years later when Chief Black Hawk said: "During the night we buried our dead and brought off the body of Tecumseh, although we were within sight of the fire of the American camp." (Cited in *Cleaves from Scioto Gazette*, Chillicothe, Nov. 29, 1836). But no white man knows to this day where he is buried.

The enemy, badly in need of a land victory, indulged in many exaggerations. For example, Gen. Harrison wrote the Secretary of War:

"Believe that the enemy retains no other military trophy of their victories than the standard of the 4th regiment. They were not magnanimous enough to bring that of the 41st Regiment into the field, or it would have been taken." (Todd & Drake).

Here Harrison refers to the 4th Infantry whose colours were taken by the British at the fall of Detroit where Newfoundland had a contingent under its Captain Mockler. (Brock to Gov. Prevost, Arch. Q118 p. 228, Wood, vol. 1). He entirely overlooks the great British victory at Ogdensburg, Frenchtown, Falls of Miami and Mackinaw, for examples, and in all of which the Newfoundland Regiment was present.

He could not well predict what would have happened to the Standard of the 41st if it had been on the Thames

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or Moraviantown. In wars of old the colours were borne into battle as a rallying point for the men, and who knows that if both the 41st and Newfoundland Regiments had their Standards with them, the whole affair of Oct. 5, 1813, may not have had a different ending. The General makes no mention of Newfoundland, but its colours were resting in Quebec during the whole conflict. (Arch. c1163, p. 204). Maybe he was somewhat vague about the island, and as the great Canadian poet Bliss Carman says:

"Is it northwrd, little friend?

And she whispered, what is there?

There are people who are loyal to the glory of their past,
Who held it by hearts tradition, and will hold it till the last."



William Henry Harrison in dress uniform of the war of 1812. The original portrait showed Harrison in civilian dress. The Major General's uniform was superimposed in 1812.
—From a painting att. to Rembrandt Peale.

At Once Proctor took action to find out the fate of the men he had lost. Remembering that the Kentuckians were bent on revenge, he sent an officer of the Newfoundland Regiment to Harrison before he gave his official report of the battle. From Burlington on October 11 he wrote General DeRottenburg:

"I sent Lieut. LeBreton of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment with a flag of truce to ascertain the fate of individuals . . . and request to be further indulged until his return, ere transmit my report." (Wood, vol. 2, Arch. c680, p. 259). And Governor Prevost in a despatch to Earl Bathurst in London, dated October 30, says he was waiting for the return of LeBreton. (Arch. G122, p. 262, Wood, vol. 2.).

Lieut. John LeBreton got through with the message; but the enemy was in no mood to welcome the British envoy. Complications arose and Gen. Vincent wrote Harrison on Nov. 10:

"Lieut. LeBreton having delivered you a letter of the 3rd instant, I have directed Capt. Merritt of the provincial dragoons to proceed with a flag to Port George." (Niles Weekly Register, Jan. 8, 1814).

But just a week before this Harrison had answered Vincent. The answer was not satisfactory and LeBreton hurried on to Detroit to meet Harrison. Harrison's letter to Vincent says:

"Lieut. LeBreton, an officer in your service, arrived at Detroit . . . bearing a flag and a letter to me from Gen. Proctor, requesting humane treatment for the prisoners in my possession and the restoration of private property and papers."

"This letter was directed to me at the Moravian Towns; and as the subject was not of the importance to authorize the Lieutenant pursuing me to Detroit, I was somewhat surprised at his doing so.

"With respect to the subject of Gen. Proctor's letter, those which I have to enclose you from the British officers who were taken on the 5th . . . to their friends, and the report of Mr. LeBreton will satisfy you that no indulgence which humanity can claim in their favour, or the usages of war sanction, has been withheld, etc." (Niles Weekly Register, Jan.

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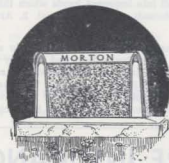
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8, 1814; also in Brannan and Amer. Weekly Intelligence, Jan. 22.).

There is no question but Harrison did not act in good faith. LeBreton was detained at Detroit, and Proctor at Ancaster with his scattered army, wrote Genl. DeRottenburg:

"Having already waited too long for the return of Lieut. LeBreton . . . I shall no longer delay, but take the first opportunity of giving any further information I may obtain respecting the late unfortunate affair." (Wood, vol. 2, Arch. c680, p. 273.).

There is good evidence that this officer of the Newfoundland Regiment was held more or less a prisoner at Detroit. Col. Coffin produces a letter from Rev. Dr. Strachan—a great Canadian of those days—to Thomas Jefferson, ex-President of the United States, that:

"General Proctor sent Lieut. LeBreton to Gen. Harrison to ascertain our loss of officers and men; but instead of sending him back, Gen. Harrison detained him many weeks, took him around the lake and after all did not furnish him with the required information which had been otherwise procured in the meantime. (Letter from Loyal and Patriotic Society, York, Jan. 30, 1815.).

Another officer of the Newfoundland Regiment, namely, John Riffenstein (Irving) went to Montreal with the Thames. General Order, Oct. 18, says:

"Lieut. Riffenstein, staff adjutant, arrived yesterday and is the bearer of the following intelligence—defeat of Proctor at the Thames."

We may note here that the Newfoundland contingent was one of the most trusted regiments. For example, Capt. Barclay at Long Point wrote:

"I have thought fit to send Lieut. Garden of the Newfoundland Regiment with this despatch, fearing it might fall into improper hands which this country so much abounds with. (Wood, vol. 2, Arch. c.730, p. 10).

The prisoners taken were sent to Ohio and then on to Frankfort, (Ky.) Penitentiary and as Tracy says: "They were confined in jail and handcuffed and subjected to considerable indignities." Green says: "Prisoners taken to Chillicothe, old capital of Ohio. They went in a flat-boat down the Scioto to the Ohio, thence to Cincinnati . . .

entered the Kentucky river and finished the trip overland."

But before the journey, from Niles Weekly Register, Dec. 4, we learned that "At Camp Bull, outside Chillicothe, there were 59 men and officers of the Newfoundland Regiment within its walls." Major Richardson, taken prisoner, mentions A. B. Garden, Royal Newfoundland Regiment, taken at Moraviantown (The Thames) "Who got out of the jail, journeyed back from Kentucky to the Canadian border . . . one year a prisoner . . . after going through the most indescribable conditions of fever and starvation."

"No pageants gather from afar,
As for a nation's chief;
No minute guns to sound 'Good-bye',
No scurrying to and fro;
No flags float forth from black-draped masts,
To mark their passing by;
For they did naught but battle to live.

(To be continued)

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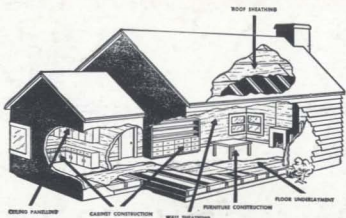
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